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U.S. Sees
Wider Gap
In Space
Weaponry

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — The Soviet military is on its way to achieving a military advantage over the United States in outer space, with the first big step the likely deployment of lasers there as early as next year, the Pentagon's research director said in secret papers inadvertently made public.

While the space-based lasers pose an early threat to U.S. satellites used for spying, communicating, navigating and guiding missiles, Richard D. DeLauer painted an even grimmer picture for the 1990s.

"We expect a large, permanent, manned orbital space complex to be operational by about 1990," he told the House Armed Services Committee last week, adding that it would be capable of effectively attacking "ground, sea and air targets from space."

Unsuccessful Negotiations
Mr. DeLauer's statement was supposed to have been kept secret, but Rep. Kenneth B. Kramer, Republican of Colorado, read it aloud last week during a public hearing tape-recorded by Walter Andrews of Army Times and published in that newspaper this week.

Mr. DeLauer's assessment represents an advance over previous official assessments of Soviet preparations for space warfare.

Negotiations on anti-satellite weapons have not been successful to date, although the United States and the Soviet Union agreed in 1967 "not to place in orbit around the Earth, install on the moon or any other celestial body or otherwise station in outer space nuclear or any other weapons of mass destruction."

The U.S. military has become increasingly dependent on satellites to determine what weapons the Soviet Union has produced, to provide warning of nuclear attack, to guide ships and missiles and even to tell soldiers exactly where they are on the ground at a given moment.

If Mr. DeLauer is correct, the satellites could be threatened by powerful beams of light shot from laser guns in space, where there is no atmosphere to bend and weaken the rays.

However, Mr. DeLauer could be giving too much credit to Soviet technology, President Carter's defense secretary, Harold Brown, said the Soviet Union might be able to knock out low-flying satellites.

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Reagan to Pursue
Further Sanctions
On Poland Issue

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has given the go-ahead for a delayed U.S. mission to go to Western Europe to discuss further economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union and has decided against taking any new U.S. action in the meantime to disrupt Western Europe's gas pipeline deal with Moscow.

David R. Gergen, the White House communications director, said Tuesday that "the president has decided to defer his decision on oil and gas equipment exports and other credits to the Soviet Union" until a U.S. team has a chance to meet with European governments on these issues.

Other officials said a high-level interagency team led by James L. Buckley, undersecretary of state for security assistance, science and technology, would depart for Europe within two weeks to discuss the pipeline and a Western program to tighten credit restrictions against the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The Buckley mission had been previously planned but was delayed last week when Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and other officials sought to persuade Mr. Reagan to order new measures now to curb European participation in the pipeline deal and thereby try to block it.

Move Against GE

Last Dec. 29, the president barred General Electric Co. from carrying out a contract to provide turbines and compressors for the pipeline. European firms in Britain, France, West Germany and Italy, licensed by GE to make the same kind of turbines, were approached when the U.S. firm had to drop out.

Mr. Weinberger and other Pentagon officials contended this would be improperly undercutting the U.S. sanctions against Moscow, which European governments had pledged in early January not to do. These officials urged the president to ask those governments to forbid their own firms from producing the turbines. But after a National Security Council meeting last Friday, Mr. Reagan decided against taking that action for the time being.

But Sen. Ted Stevens of Alaska, the Republican majority whip, threatened to put congressional pressure on the Europeans. He said he might introduce a resolution calling for withdrawal of 337,000 U.S. troops from Western

Europe to protest its involvement in the multibillion-dollar gas deal. His proposal drew the warning from Gen. David C. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, that "it would be a tragedy" if Congress passed such a resolution. But it seemed to gain endorsement from Sen. John C. Stennis of Mississippi, the ranking Democrat on the Armed Services Committee, who asserted that the pipeline was "one of the most likely things" to prompt a congressional resolution on U.S. troop withdrawals.

Haig Testimony

In testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Committee Tuesday, Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. seemed eager to steer congressional thinking away from the pipeline to pursuit of a coordinated Western position on future credits to Moscow and its Warsaw Pact partners.

"We can look forward in the days ahead to an examination of credits," Mr. Haig said. "Continued Western unity and concrete pressure — coupled with an offer to help — hold out the best prospect for the future of freedom in Poland."

Top Reagan administration officials contend that the Soviet Union is having trouble financing Poland's import needs and debt re-

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Firm Ties
To Israel
Pledged by
Mitterrand

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM — President Francois Mitterrand of France began a two-day state visit to Israel Wednesday with a call for a renewed search for peace in the Middle East and a pledge to maintain an "irreversible" relationship with the Jewish nation.

Beginning a trip that appears to end French-Israeli animosity that dates from the era of Charles de Gaulle, Mr. Mitterrand was greeted at Ben-Gurion International Airport by Prime Minister Menachem Begin, President Yitzhak Navon, the Israeli Cabinet and many members of parliament.

The 21-gun salute and other ceremonies reflected Israel's delight over an opportunity for rapprochement with the Western European community at a time of isolation of the Israeli government because of unpopular political decisions.

Mr. Mitterrand is the first French president and the first European head of state to visit Israel since its founding 33 years ago. He indicated at the airport that he intended to address an imbalance, saying of Israel that "our relationship exists and is irreversible," and

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Israeli women soldiers evict squatters, including a baby, from a Sinai settlement on Wednesday.

Israeli Troops Evict 60 Squatters
From Illegal Camp in Sinai Desert

By David K. Shipler

JERUSALEM — Israeli troops began evacuating militant Jewish squatters from Sinai on Wednesday as permanent residents announced that they would leave peacefully as soon as the government compensated them.

Soldiers surrounded the settlement of Hatzar Adar, in northern Sinai, at dawn. Then they moved into the abandoned houses, occupied in recent weeks by approximately 60 protesters, including children, whose leaders oppose the return of the region to Egypt on April 25 as required by the peace treaty.

Newsman on the scene said that the settlers announced Tuesday night that they would resist. They erected barbed-wire fences, burned tires, dug trenches and filled them with water. When the soldiers grabbed them, most apparently resisted passively; some pushed, pulled, kicked in the air and tried to wriggle free.

Women soldiers, some of them in tears, carried children to waiting buses. The soldiers carried no guns and no nightsticks, according to witnesses, but used only their bare hands. There were no reports of injuries except to one woman demonstrator, who claimed to have been scratched.

A leader of the resistance movement, Yuval Neeman of the rightist Tehiya (Renaissance) Party, called for an amendment to the peace treaty, citing the changes in the international situation since the signing of the Camp David accords in September, 1978; the revolution in Iran, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Iran-

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S. Africa
Rightists
Expelled
By Caucus

From Agency Dispatches

CAPE TOWN — The ruling National Party on Wednesday expelled 16 rightist members from its parliamentary caucus, the first step toward expulsion from the party.

All 16, including two members who resigned Tuesday as Cabinet ministers, were expected to go into opposition because of objections to Prime Minister P. W. Botha's proposals for limited racial reform.

The National Party's parliamentary caucus sets national policy, but the authority to expel members is held by the provincial branches. Full expulsions would still leave the National Party with 126 seats in the 177-member all-white Parliament.

The rightists' dispute with Mr. Botha is over the idea of sharing power, in unspecified form and at an undetermined time, with Asians and "coloreds," as people of mixed race are called here.

Minister of State Andries Treurnicht and Education Minister Frenk de Klerk resigned their Cabinet positions to protest the plan.

South Africa has 4.5 million whites, 2.7 million coloreds and 840,000 people of Asian descent. The power sharing would not apply to the country's 21 million blacks, who have no citizenship rights.

The 16 rightist rebels crossed the floor of the house at the start of business Wednesday and occupied seats between the two leftist opposition parties.

The move came as nearly one million white voters went to the polls in Transvaal province in municipal elections.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

El Salvador Claims Battle Success; U.S. House Urges Talks

From Agency Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — The Salvadoran Army has ended one of its most ambitious offensives with claims of success while in Washington the House of Representatives has overwhelmingly urged unconditional talks among the warring factions.

Guatemala's four main guerrilla groups declare unity and call for broad opposition support. Page 3.

for combatants before the March 28 elections.

The House voted 396 to 3 Tuesday for a resolution urging President Reagan to press for "unconditional discussions among the major political factions in El Salvador in order to guarantee a safe and stable environment for free and open democratic elections."

While the resolution might seem on the surface to advocate a significant departure from U.S. policy, the administration did not oppose it and House Republicans insisted that it did not amount to a call for negotiations with the guerrillas. The net effect was to allow both sides of the House to claim victory.

The nine-day battle for Guazapa Volcano ended when government forces, which had driven leftist rebels from its mile-high peak late last week, began to withdraw. Some fighting continued on a nearby mountain, Palo Grande, where some guerrillas remained entrenched.

The government commander, Col. Manuel Edmundo Palacios, said that 22 or 23 soldiers were killed and 40 or 50 wounded in the battle, which began Feb. 22. He said 100 rebels were killed in the government sweep. The guerrillas claimed, in broadcasts by their clandestine radio station, that 100 government soldiers were killed.

Although the minister of defense, Gen. José Guillermo García had said Monday that some prisoners had been captured, Col. Palacios said Tuesday that his men had taken no prisoners.

"This is not the kind of war where people raise their arms and surrender," Col. Palacios said. Military observers said that in the fighting for Guazapa, 12 miles (19 kilometers) north of San Salvador, the rebels showed their strongest resistance yet against an army drive. The guerrillas, who

usually melt away when faced by large army forces, fought doggedly from caves and trenches and even staged counterattacks.

"The offensive is finished," Col. Palacios said. Asked if the operation had been a success, he said, "Yes, as always."

He explained he was withdrawing his men because of fatigue and demands for them elsewhere.

"The units that have been fighting have finished their job and they have duties in other places," he said. "We're taking them out to give them a rest."

The ground and air offensive on the Guazapa range had been touted by government officials as an all-out attempt to eliminate what has been one of the most resilient guerrilla strongholds.

There was no indication that the

army meant to try to hold the volcano, one of dozens of such strategic peaks, many held by insurgents, that sprang from the El Salvador plain. The army lacks the forces to hold them all.

Incongruent Interpretations

In Washington, opponents of administration policy toward El Salvador hoped the House resolution would be interpreted as a slap at the administration for refusing to encourage negotiations with Salvadoran guerrillas until they lay down their arms and participate in the elections.

But Republican House members, seeking to avoid confrontation on this politically explosive issue in an election year, supported the resolution wholeheartedly, insisting that the phrase "uncon-

ditional discussions" does not mean unconditional negotiations.

The resolution "fills in the face of the administration position," said Rep. Gerry E. Studds, a Democrat from Massachusetts and a sponsor of the resolution. "The president has opposed unconditional discussions. This [measure] recognizes that unconditional discussions are necessary before the election."

However, Rep. Robert J. Lagomastro, a California Republican, said the intent of the resolution was to curb human rights abuses and support free elections in El Salvador. "The general thrust of the resolution is supported by the administration," he said.

If Tuesday's resolution was confusing to those who might try to discern a sense of direction from

Congress, the Democratic leader, James C. Wright of Texas, had a ready explanation. "We often express ourselves on a subject when we don't know what to do about it," he said.

Warning by Kissinger

Henry A. Kissinger, the former secretary of state, meanwhile, warned that without a change in course the conflict in El Salvador could lead the United States into support for another "inconclusive" war.

"I do not think that the present course is likely to lead to success," Mr. Kissinger said in a television interview. "The one thing the United States absolutely cannot afford is to get involved in another military uprising that is inconclusive."

Variations Seen

On the question of Marxism, he told a press conference at the conclusion of a two-day visit to Zimbabwe, "the more I've seen of countries which are allegedly Marxist in Africa, the more I have a feeling it is more labels and trappings than reality."

The primary interest of the leaders of these countries, he said, "is to improve the lot of their people and strengthen the economies of the countries. They are willing to accept help from any source to achieve it."

"In some cases those governments did not receive support from Western countries and therefore they accepted it from where they could get it."

Dealing with Socialist or Marxist countries "really does not cause us any problem at all," Mr. Rockefeller, now chairman of the bank's international advisory committee, said. "We do business with at least 125 countries in the world, governments ranging over the whole political spectrum," he added, saying that Chase Manhattan was the first American bank in Moscow and Peking.

"I don't think an international bank such as ours ought to try to set itself up as a judge of what kind of government a country wishes to have. We have found we can deal with just about any kind

of government, provided they are orderly and responsible."

When a reporter asked about relations between capitalist bankers and Socialist governments, Mr. Rockefeller said that there are wide variations within both economic systems and many similarities between the two. Citing the Social Democratic government of West Germany Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Mr. Rockefeller said, "Schmidt is a pretty good capitalist in all but the name" of the government he heads.

Mr. Rockefeller said he was optimistic that U.S.-led negotiation to bring about independence in South African-controlled South-West Africa (Namibia), Angola's southern neighbor, would succeed.

Such a development could end South African attacks on Angola, which allows Namibian guerrillas to operate from its territory, cause a withdrawal of the Cubans and

bring stability to the Luanda government.

Mr. Rockefeller also said that there are "some very attractive investment opportunities" in Zimbabwe and added that the country's economy had done remarkably well in its first two years of independence.

He said his bank opposes South Africa's system of racial separation but is against imposition of economic sanctions to pressure the government to change because such a course would not succeed. Defending Chase Manhattan's loans to the private sector, he added, "We don't feel our activities in South Africa are inconsistent with our sense of social responsibility."

Mr. Rockefeller was to continue to Zambia and to conclude his tour in Morocco. He has already visited Senegal, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Nigeria, Cameroon, Gabon and Angola.

Employment Talks Set
As OECD Groups Clash

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — As labor ministers from industrialized nations gathered in Paris for a two-day conference on employment and unemployment, the OECD's Business and Industry Advisory Committee and its Social Affairs Committee and is to begin Thursday.

Officials of OECD's Business and Industry Advisory Committee, representing employers associations in OECD's 24 member nations, told the OECD that the best policy for stimulating economic growth and job-creation was increasing investment, primarily in the private sector, while improving vocational training and labor mobility.

Attacking what it termed OECD's "simple and restrictive policies," the Trade Union Advisory Committee, representing Communist unions in the OECD area, urged member governments to pursue more expansionary economic policies. TUAC officials said these should involve not only private investments, but also increased government spending, shorter working hours and a greater voice for unions in formulating economic policy.

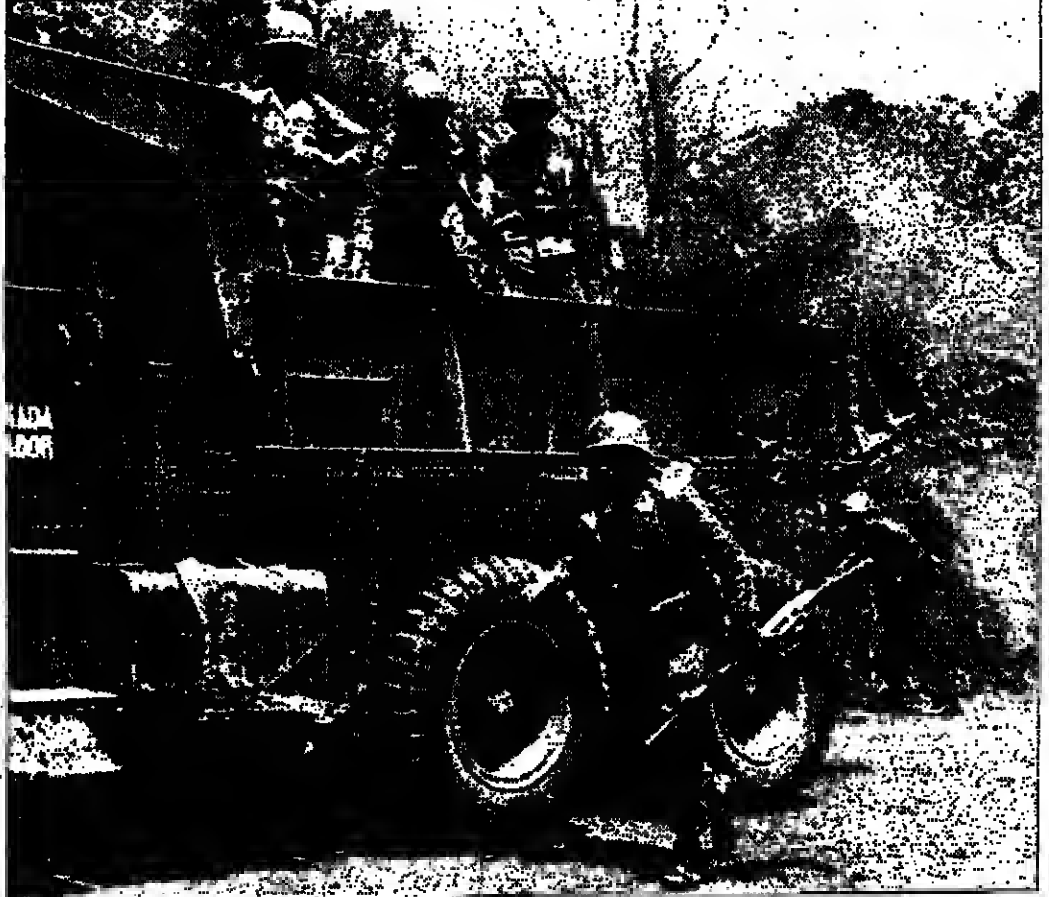
'Opening Shots'

"These were only the opening — and very differing — shots in what will be a very controversial debate among the ministers regarding policies to apply to worsening unemployment," a senior OECD official said.

Urging more expansionary approaches in economic policy, Lenart Rodstrom, TUAC president and head of Sweden's central trade union, urged governments to adopt such measures as removing what it termed "the bias of taxation systems against hiring labor, as compared with capital investment," along with other job-creating programs.

But Wolf-Dieter Linder, a director of West Germany's Confederation of German Employers Associations, said: "The increase of investment, primarily in the private sector, is the best policy answer to reach higher growth rates and to create new competitive jobs."

Government officials attending the conference said Wednesday that they did not anticipate any major shift in the prevailing OECD consensus on maintaining restrictive monetary and fiscal policies.



Salvadoran soldiers jumped for cover after hearing gun shots while leaving the Guazapa Volcano.

INSIDE

Burma's Road

In many ways, Burma today still looks like a land that time forgot, but there are signs of change. "The Burmese way to Socialism," the program launched by Gen. Ne Win after he seized power in 1962, has altered course. And underlying the changes is an unspoken tilt toward the West. Insights, Page 6.

OPEC Meeting

OPEC's president said that the oil cartel would hold an emergency meeting this month to discuss the effects of the world oil glut on prices, according to Abu Dhabi reports. Page 7.

Reagan's Deficit

President Reagan, long a foe of federal deficits, declared in Los Angeles that they "are a necessary evil in the real world" — his most candid acknowledgment to date of U.S. budgetary woes. Page 3.

The Barbican

Queen Elizabeth opens London's new Barbican arts center, five years late and almost 10 times over budget. Page 5.

Indoctrination of Poland's Youth In Communism Is to Be Reformed

WARSAW — Polish education authorities announced a new political indoctrination program for students Wednesday to make Communist teaching more effective.

It followed student revolts last year against doctrinaire ideology classes, the Education Ministry said.

The changes were made public as the Communist youth daily, *Szandar Mlodych*, warned that young people were disillusioned by the economic and political crisis.

The paper said that it would be hard to woo them back to Communism and added: "We are facing the danger of irreversible frustration and the collapse of a generation."

Both the ministry and the newspaper criticized political teaching before the 1980 labor revolt as superficial.

Szandar Mlodych said that during the challenge by the Solidarity union movement to Communist rule which led to martial law, "many dogmas and authorities collapsed."

As a result, "the vision of future prosperity faded away and as support for Socialism was based on it, many questions arose about this ideology. Young people are now so disappointed they do not want to get involved in anything."

Acknowledging that young people bore the brunt of the economic difficulties, the newspaper added: "Many of us will live to the age of 35 without getting our own flats and without the basic means for maintaining our family. Even the chosen ones who will achieve this minimum will not be satisfied with their lot."

Revised Syllabus

In the light of these problems, there could be no question of a return to the old approach to ideological teaching.

The Education Ministry said the revised syllabus would start in October and added: "The state will pay more attention to the way these topics are lectured."

University and college students will devote 300 hours a year to ideological study of economics, philosophy, politics and sociology. The number of hours will drop to 90 for third- and fourth-year students.

The former independent students union rebelled against compulsory ideological teaching. Before martial law, it became so pharisaic that it ceased to have much relevance to the practice of Soviet bloc Communism.

Call by Hard-Liner

A call by a Politburo hard-liner, Albin Skwak, for more attention to be paid to youth was also published Wednesday.

He was quoted as telling the Communist Party Central Committee last week: "We must provide the young with better prospects if we do not want to become a party with no young reserves. It is impossible for a young man not to be critical when he cannot provide tolerable housing conditions for himself and his family."

Mr. Skwak described young persons as "almost our only capital in the present crisis." Half of Poland's population were born under its postwar Communist system.

Party Caucus in South Africa Expels 16 Botha Opponents

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municipal elections that could put Johannesburg, South Africa's largest city, in the hands of the anti-apartheid opposition.

Results of the poll, in which the opposition Progressive Federal Party is favored to capture Johannesburg and two of its suburbs, were not expected until Thursday.

Sources close to the government said Mr. Botha had engineered the dispute that finally split the National Party after 34 years of unified government because he was impatient with the rightist opposition to any suggestion of change in relations among the races.

The dispute began with an article in the party newspaper, *Nat 80s*, raising the possibility of power sharing with Indians and persons of mixed race. At a party parliamentary caucus last week, Mr. Botha demanded that Mr. Botha refute the article and reject the concept, Mr. Botha refused.

Mr. Botha supporters called for a motion of confidence in the prime minister and his interpretation of party policy. Twenty-two of the members voted against.

Mr. Botha said they had one week to reconsider or face expulsion.

Drive for Nuclear Arms Freeze Gains in U.S.

City Councils Across Nation Back Petition to Reagan Urging Moratorium

By David Treadwell

and Doyle McManus

Los Angeles Times Service

LONDON, England, March 3 — The citizens of Londonderry, N.Y., have approved the town budget, elected two new school-board members and shared a roast ham lunch when Charles Pearson, 76, stood up to speak.

"Here's how I feel about nuclear weapons," the retired railroad worker told the annual town meeting Tuesday. "I'm agin 'em. Anyone with a little common sense knows that no one is ever going to use a single nuclear weapon, because then the whole thing is all over. I'm voting yes."

Across the floor, Wendell Coleman shook his head. "We're trading on very thin ice here," the 35-year-old dairy farmer warned. "I am in complete sympathy with the spirit of this article, but I am afraid it undercuts the people that our government will be sending to the negotiating table."

The spirited debate here Tuesday involved a proposal that is gaining momentum throughout the United States: a petition calling on the president to propose to the Soviet Union a mutual freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons and the aircraft and missiles that deliver them.

Idea Whose Time Has Come

Beginning as the brainchild of a handful of long-time disarmament advocates a year or so ago, the call for a nuclear weapons moratorium between the two superpowers has mushroomed into a national campaign. To its passionate and increasingly numerous supporters, at least, it is turning into an idea whose time has finally come.

Efforts to curb the arms race have so far met with little success. Treaties to slow down nuclear proliferation have had virtually no practical effect, while improvements in nuclear



This poster by radical Communists in Madrid demands life sentences for two of the accused leaders of last year's coup attempt, Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, left, and Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch. They are on trial with 30 other officers.

Putsch Trial in Madrid Rich in Contradictions

MADRID — Eight days into the trial of 32 military officers implicated in Spain's abortive coup last year, who planned and led it is still a mystery.

The top defendants blame each other. More than 40 hours of written testimony, read out in monotonous tones by military court officials, have revealed deep contradictions between them.

At the center of the puzzle are the two highest-ranking accused, Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, commander of Valencia at the time of the coup attempt, and Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn, then deputy head of the army.

Gen. Milans del Bosch has accused Gen. Armada of preparing the coup and pretending to have the support of King Juan Carlos. But Gen. Armada, a former tutor of the king, has denied being part of the plot.

Orders for Colonel
The third star defendant, Lt. Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, who like the others faces 30 years in prison on charges of military rebellion, has said he received orders from both generals to storm the Madrid parliament Feb. 23.

Gen. Armada said he offered to head a government only once the coup was under way and in order to end the siege. He claimed to have made the offer at the suggestion of Gen. Milans del Bosch and in his own name after the king had turned it down.

The accused sit in order of seniority on red velvet chairs facing the 17 judges of the court-martial across a stretch of gold-colored carpet. The trial is taking place in a vast converted warehouse.

Gen. Milans del Bosch and Gen. Armada sit side by side, but do not talk to each other.

Journalists who have been allowed to visit the defendants in a heavily guarded barracks outside Madrid say Gen. Armada and two other officers who support his views do not mix with the rest of the accused.

Police Report
Gen. Armada's lawyer clashed with other defense lawyers over a police report on a Madrid apartment where Gen. Armada is alleged to have given instructions to Col. Tejero two days before the coup attempt.

But the only incident so far in the tense trial was last week's expulsion of the editor of the Madrid newspaper *Diario 16*.

The president of the Spanish press association, Luis Maria Anson, said Wednesday that no decision had been made on whether to return *Diario 16's* accreditation.

It was withdrawn after the accused officers refused to appear in court in protest against a *Diario* article implicating one of them.

Weapons design and the delivery of warheads have continued.

Backers of the freeze proposal, however, say their movement is capturing public support because it does not call for unilateral disarmament or the abolition of existing nuclear weapons.

Moreover, for those who worry about the prospect of Soviet cheating, the proposal requires the moratorium to be subject to checks and verification.

"The nuclear arms race has gone on long enough and it's time to stop it," said Randall Forsberg, director of the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies outside Boston and a guiding figure in the national freeze campaign. "The next generation of nuclear weapons will make nuclear war much more likely and decrease our security rather than increase it," he said.

State Referendums
In the past year, at least a dozen city councils in localities as diverse as Ashland, Ore., and St. Louis have approved resolutions endorsing a freeze. State legislatures in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Oregon have gone on record in favor of it. There are campaigns to put the freeze proposal to state referendums next November in California, Michigan, New Jersey and Delaware.

And a bipartisan move is afoot in Congress to have a freeze resolution introduced in both houses this month.

In Londonderry, after more than an hour of debate, the motion to approve the proposal was carried, 104 to 38. Of 96 Vermont towns reporting results by Tuesday night, 79 had voted in favor.

The proposal has found little favor in the Reagan administration. Joseph D. Lehman, spokesman for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, said imposing a moratorium

Cairo Court Interrupts Defense, Pledges Sadat Verdict Saturday

By David B. Ottaway

Washington Post Service

CAIRO — Egypt's supreme military court Wednesday abruptly cut short the trial of the four accused assassins of President Anwar Sadat and announced it would hand down sentences Saturday.

The decision, which also affects 20 alleged accomplices, came in the midst of a confrontation between the 35-man defense team and the court and seemed likely to cast doubt on the fairness of the proceedings that have been held mostly in secret since the opening session Nov. 21.

Abdel Halim Ramadan, the chief defense counsel, and his colleagues held a press conference to denounce the action and said it had been taken after the military

police had barred them from entering the court Wednesday and summarily appointed other lawyers.

"There is a crime being committed to assassinate all these people without a legal trial," Mr. Ramadan said. He himself was accused Monday of contempt of court and was appearing Wednesday before another tribunal when the military judges acted.

Death Sentences

The government prosecutor has asked for the death sentence against the 24 defendants, although only four of them, led by Lt. Khalid Ahmed Shawky Islam, body, were directly involved in the attack on Sadat while he was reviewing a military parade Oct. 6.

The others were either involved in an armed uprising that took place a few days after the assassination in the Upper Egypt city of Assiut or were accused of having ties with the Islamabouy group.

Mr. Ramadan said the court had appointed 24 "unknown lawyers" for the last session, which he said lasted only 90 minutes before the court made known its decision.

Earlier, he said in an interview that the team had completed defenses for 10 of the 24 accused and needed at least several more months to complete its work.

The official Middle East News Agency said in a brief report that the defense had finished its presentation and that the court would announce its verdicts Saturday at an open session.

The confrontation between the defense lawyers and the three-man military court came into the open Monday when Mr. Ramadan entered a motion to have the trial switched to a civilian tribunal and

what Mr. Ramadan and the other members of the defense team planned to do. But Mr. Ramadan said at the news conference that he and his colleagues would probably appeal the court's decision to a higher military authority.

Since the trial began more than three months ago, the defense has been attempting to prove that Sadat was ruling in an manner contrary to Islamic law and that the four accused assassins had no other recourse than the gun to depose him.

Therefore, the defense has argued, his assassination was justifiable before Islamic law.

20 Reported Hurt In Lebanon Blast

BEIRUT — At least 20 persons, including five Syrian soldiers, were injured when a car bomb exploded in the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli Tuesday night, security sources said Wednesday.

The bomb reportedly went off outside the main telephone exchange and close to a position held by the Syrian Arab Detachment Force. The building was extensively damaged.

60 Sinai Squatters Evicted From Settlement by Troops

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Iraq war and the assassination of Anwar Sadat.

"In addition to all this," he wrote in the newspaper *Ma'ariv*, "everyone who has direct contacts with Egypt gains the impression of attempts to exploit every opportunity to make gains at our expense. We must fight for Yarmut and Ophim," he wrote, referring to the northern Sinai settlement and the Red Sea town known in Arabic as Sharm el Sheikh. "We cannot accept the erasing of two settlements as by one show of hands in the Knesset."

If settlers are removed from Sinai, he continued, they will eventually be removed from the Golan Heights, the West Bank and East Jerusalem as well. "The struggle for Yarmut is also a struggle for Golan, Judea and Samaria [the West Bank] and Jerusalem. This is also a struggle against abandoning the country to the next war, in an-

other few years. We must not withdraw from the remainder of the Sinai."

The chairman of the Yarmut settlers' committee, Yitzhak Regav, issued a plea for moderation. "I call upon all the settlers in the area and to all the people of Israel to show restraint and understanding and to prevent the addition of a tragedy to the terrible tragedy that exists, and that's the tragedy of withdrawing from Yarmut," he said on army radio.

Leaders of the movement against withdrawal had appealed to supporters from throughout Israel to come to the area Wednesday, but few appeared. Israeli radio reported that about 40 cars with volunteers fewer than expected, had arrived. Roadblocks were set up by the army, and many people may have been deterred from trying to evade the checkpoints by the arrest two days ago of 23 demonstrators who entered Sinai illegally.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Nigerian Power Workers End Strike

LAGOS — A national strike by Nigerian power workers was called off Wednesday in its sixth day out of respect for President Shehu Shagari, a union official said.

The spokesman said that the strike had been called off "out of respect for the head of state," but he added that the union was still not satisfied with the government's response to its demands.

The strike began on Friday and led to severe shortages of electricity pumped water throughout Nigeria.

Habib Is Said to Give Note to Assad

DAMASCUS — U.S. presidential envoy Philip C. Habib left Damascus for an unknown destination Wednesday after a two-hour meeting with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad in which he delivered a letter from President Reagan, official sources said.

U.S. diplomatic sources in Damascus declined to comment on Mr. Habib's destination, but official Israeli sources said earlier he was expected to visit Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

Damascus radio said Mr. Habib and the president discussed the content of Mr. Reagan's letter and that the Syrian leader had handed the envoy a response. The contents of neither message was divulged. Mr. Habib arrived in Damascus from Israel on Tuesday on his fifth trip to the Middle East since last May in an effort to consolidate the July 24 cease-fire in southern Lebanon between Palestinian guerrillas and Israel.

U.K. Probes Loyalty of MPs' Aides

LONDON — Security authorities interrogated members of Parliament Wednesday after receiving complaints that some of their secretaries and research assistants could be spies.

Officials said that the authorities sought confidential details concerning their staffs from more than 100 members of Parliament who have recently taken on new assistants.

Official letters to the MPs said: "Although this is your personal appointment, it is essential in view of the present threats to the security of the Houses of Parliament that you ensure there is nothing about your new secretary or research assistant that could possibly constitute a threat to the safety of the House and its members."

The MPs were asked to say how long they had known their assistants, who introduced them and whether they were asked to take them on or recruited the person on their own initiative.

Pope Allows Jesuits to Select Leader

ROME — Jesuit leaders, called to Rome to hear Pope John Paul II's criticisms of political activism by some priests, ended a weeklong meeting Wednesday with their traditional right to select the order's leader restored.

The pope praised the order, the largest and the most influential in the Roman Catholic Church, and stressed the importance of discipline and loyalty. He said that the Jesuits were the "vanguard of renewal" within the church and urged "pastoral activity for the poor, the oppressed, the outcast."

The pope announced that the Jesuits would be allowed to name their own superior general. The pope's appointment last October of his personal representative to run the order angered some Jesuits because the order traditionally named its own leader.

Iran to Conduct Sale of Treasures
The spokesman said, however, that legislation passed Monday by the Majlis (parliament) gave the authority to the foundation, which was set up by Ayatollah Khomeini in 1979 to help Iran's poor. The spokesman said the sale would include "every precious thing, such as antiques, jewelry and any item worth more than 10 million rials (\$131,500)."

In London, several international art dealers said they would not hesitate to send representatives to Tehran.

U.S. to Pursue Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

payments along with its own heavy grain and food imports from the West and is now vulnerable to cut-offs or delays in Western credits. They advocate developing a strategy with the Western Europeans of gradually drying up future credits for Moscow and Eastern Europe.

U.S. officials cited two recent Soviet grain purchases as evidence that the Kremlin was in tight financial straits. They said the Soviet Union had bought Western grain on three-to-six-month credits at close to 17-percent interest, rather than following the normal Soviet policy of paying cash.

Although France, Sweden and Austria all extended new credits to the Soviet Union last month, most of the full members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization have been more receptive to exerting a credit squeeze on Moscow than to canceling the natural-gas pipeline.

Washington fears that the pipeline deal will make Western Europe too dependent on Soviet gas supplies and will provide Moscow with \$8 billion annually in hard-currency earnings. But the Europeans say the pipeline is vital to them not only for energy supplies but also to help sustain employment.

2 Die in U.S. Air Collision

The Associated Press

MIAMI — A Marine pilot and a Navy flight student were killed Monday when two Navy T-28C trainers collided. Two other fliers parachuted to safety and suffered only minor injuries, authorities said Tuesday.

U.S. Fears Weapons Gap

(Continued from Page 1)

lites but not the ones hanging at an altitude of 23,000 miles.

Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger has earmarked \$218.3 million in the fiscal 1983 budget for space defense. He said, "We are assessing the technical feasibility of space-based laser weapons."

The Air Force is pursuing a number of weapons that could be shot into space to seek and destroy Soviet satellites. One idea is to rely on a collision, rather than explosives, to destroy the satellites.

The publication of Mr. DeLauer's estimates appears likely to help build support for a bigger Pentagon space program, raising the question of whether the disclosure was purposeful. Mr. Andrews, the Army Times reporter, said Tuesday that Mr. DeLauer had tried to dissuade his paper from printing his statements, saying that it would not be a good idea.

A committee said the quotations from Mr. Andrews' tape were accurate. A committee staffer stopped Mr. Kramer before he read the entire DeLauer statement.

Gen. B.L. Davis, commander of the Strategic Air Command, had told the committee the day before in public session that unless the United States prepared to operate in space, "the Soviets will eventually be able to deny us use of space as a support medium and use it as a high ground to launch attacks on U.S. targets."

"If they should achieve superiority in space, they could well attain a decisive war-winning edge," he said.

Britain Calls By-Election

The Associated Press

LONDON — The government Wednesday called a special parliamentary election March 26 to fill a seat in Scotland left vacant by the death of a Conservative legislator. The ballot could be crucial to the future of the Social Democratic Party and Roy Jenkins, one of its founders.

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Reagan Says Deficits Are 'Necessary Evil,' Rules Out Military Cuts

LOS ANGELES — President Reagan, long a foe of federal deficits, declared Wednesday that they are a necessary evil in the real world. It was his most candid acknowledgment in date of the United States' budgetary woes.

Mr. Reagan, who has spent the last 20 years railing against government deficits, made the comment in a speech prepared for delivery to the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

The president has proposed a \$757-billion budget for fiscal 1983, projecting a deficit of \$91.5 billion, the highest in history.

Through the 1980 campaign, Mr. Reagan assured audiences that he would balance the budget in 1983. But his twin missions of cutting taxes and raising military outlays have pushed the deficit far beyond his rosy predictions.

His remarks Wednesday represented a broader concession than he has made before on the point.

"Real World Today"

"No one sympathizes with the idea of a balanced budget more than I do," Mr. Reagan said. "The deficits we propose are much larger than I would like. But they are a necessary evil in the real world today," he said.

While campaigning for Republican candidates in Wyoming and New Mexico Tuesday, Mr. Reagan warned that cuts in his military budget by those who would trim the deficit would risk the possibility of war. He said that he detests the idea of deficits, but must accept "a large deficit if that is what it takes to buy peace for the rest of the century and beyond."

Wednesday, Mr. Reagan also emphasized that "the economy is poised for recovery." He said that the decline in inflation and interest rates and the increase in savings show that "the medicine is beginning to work."

His warning Tuesday to foes of the UN ends mission in Shatt-al-Arab.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The United Nations has given up any immediate hope of freeing more than 60 ships trapped for nearly 18 months in the Shatt-al-Arab waterway between Iraq and Iran by the Gulf war, a UN spokesman said Wednesday.

"There is no possibility at the moment to clear the ships out of the Shatt-al-Arab. All attempts to do that have failed and the possibilities have been exhausted," he said.

The United Nations said Tuesday that the latest mission to the area by its peace emissary, former Swedish Premier Olof Palme, had yielded no results. In addition to working to end the fighting, the United Nations has been trying to secure the release of the vessels almost since the outbreak of the war in September, 1980.

4 Main Rebel Groups Form Guatemala Front

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — After years of squabbling over strategy and ideology, Guatemala's four main guerrilla groups have called on all opposition forces to join them in a broad political front to topple the army-backed regime of Gen. Romeo Lucas Garcia.

The guerrillas have united under the banner of the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity, issuing a joint proclamation last month that pledges to end repression and discrimination and hold free elections under a new revolutionary government.

Although leftist guerrillas have been active intermittently in Guatemala for almost two decades, this is the first time that they have appeared close to unifying their forces and forming a solid political alliance with non-Marxist groups.

The rebels are believed to have 6,000 men and women under arms, and the sympathy of many more peasants and workers.

Diversity of Factions

The move toward unity was made as the presidential election set for Sunday is nearing. Leftists and other candidates demanding change are boycotting it out of fear of assassination. It also coincides with intensified fighting among the four conservative candidates.

The diversity of factions, parties and coalitions within Guatemala's opposition movement mirrors its long record of internal divisions. But opposition sources said intensification of the war against the

Large Fine Is Imposed On Smugglers of Francs

THIONVILLE, France — An attempt to smuggle money out of France has cost a local couple 2.5 million francs (\$420,000) in fines and other penalties. The criminal court in this town in northeastern France fined them 1.25 million francs for trying to take money across the Belgian border.

The fine equals the sum confiscated by customs officials after they stopped the couple in September. Customs police have made several arrests along the Swiss, West German and Belgian borders since the Socialists came to power last summer and tightened controls on exporting money.

his proposed military buildup painted a grim picture of U.S. military power without the 18-percent boost in spending that he wants.

In fund-raising appearances in Cheyenne, Wyo., and Albuquerque, N.M., Mr. Reagan also derided what he said was a sudden concern for government deficits.

"Listening to the born-again budget balancers moan about deficits is kind of like hearing a mugger in Central Park complain about crime in the streets," he scoffed.

These critics, the president told a gathering promoting the candidacy of Sen. Malcolm Wallop, Republican of Wyoming, are the same ones who for years advocated "tax and spend" policies.

The most visible target for the critics is the proposed \$258-billion Pentagon budget. But Mr. Reagan told his audience in Cheyenne that defense "is one subject on which the man holding the job I hold is practically the only one who has all the facts with regard to our national security. And I tell you, we dare not reduce our defense budget."

In Albuquerque, addressing a fund-raising rally for Sen. Harrison Schmitt, Mr. Reagan said that what his critics charge "is absolutely true."

"There is an alternative to a larger defense budget," he said. "It is a larger and increased possibility of war."

U.K. Secretary Not Offended By Haig Remark

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said Wednesday he had a "very nice message" for U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. "I'm not in the least offended."

Lord Carrington was asked at a news conference whether he was angered by the publication last week of what purported to be notes from a Haig staff meeting. According to The Washington Post, the notes had the secretary describing Lord Carrington as a "duplicitous hater" for his handling of a Middle East matter.

"My relationship with the secretary of state is extremely good," Lord Carrington replied. "I have a very nice message for him: I'm not in the least offended."

A ripple of laughter spread through the crowd of more than 50 journalists at the news conference.

Strike Hits Dutch Papers

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — Approximately 40 Dutch evening newspapers failed to appear Wednesday because of a strike by printers and composing room workers.

Although stressing the differences between Central American countries, they conceded that their front would be roughly modeled after the Democratic Revolutionary Front, Salvadoran Marxist opposition coalition, and the National Patriotic Front, which served as a political arm of the Sandinista guerrillas before they ousted the regime of Anastasio Somoza in Nicaragua in 1979.

The first response to the guerrilla appeal occurred earlier this month when 26 prominent Guatemalan exiles of diverse political affiliations created a Committee of Patriotic Unity to mobilize foreign support for the fight against the government.

The committee, which is headed by Luis Cardoza y Aragon, an 80-year-old art critic, includes educators, labor and peasant leaders, politicians and priests. It hopes to bring about the fusion of two existing coalitions, the Democratic Front against Repression and the Patriotic Front 31st of January.

"Only Patri"

Although the committee said it has no direct link to the guerrillas, it endorsed the "popular revolutionary war" as the "only path" left open to the Guatemalan people and denounced Sunday's "electoral farce."

The committee also adopted the basic points contained in the guerrilla program: an end to repression; social and economic changes, including land redistribution; an end to cultural oppression of the country's Indians, who make up half the population of 7 million; free elections; equality of women; religious freedom, and nonalignment with the superpowers.

The proclamation of unity was signed by the Guerrilla Army of the Poor, the Organization of People in Arms, the Rebel Armed Forces and by a faction of the Guatemalan Labor Party, known as the National Directorate Nucleus. A second faction of the party, which remains tied to Moscow and has still to take up arms, was invited to join the alliance, although a third faction, known as the Military Commission and denounced as terrorist by other guerrillas groups, was excluded.



An Albuquerque, N.M., policeman moved demonstrators back from the street as President Reagan arrived for a speech in support of Sen. Harrison Schmitt and to talk about the U.S. economy.

Packwood Apologizes for Criticism Of Reagan but Does Not Retract It

By Martin Tolchin
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Sen. Boh Packwood of Oregon has apologized to President Reagan and his fellow Republican senators for saying that the president's "concept of America" has hurt the party and that Mr. Reagan was sometimes unresponsive to the concerns of Republican leaders in Congress.

Sen. Packwood, chairman of the Commerce Committee and the Republican Campaign Committee, apologized Tuesday for having spoken out of turn but not for the substance of his remarks in an interview Monday with The Associated Press. The apology was conveyed in a telephone call to the president and at a private luncheon meeting of the 53-member Republican conference, according to several senators who were present.

Sen. Packwood declined to talk to reporters Tuesday, but Etna Fiebel, his press secretary, emphasized that "he hasn't retracted anything."

The senator reportedly stressed at the luncheon meeting that he had been accurately quoted and quipped that those were the quotes that could do the most damage.

The apology came after criticism from other Republicans, including some suggestions that he resign as chairman of the campaign committee. Some colleagues speculated

Saudi Paper Says Qadhafi Is a 'Nitwit'

The Associated Press

RIYADH — The Saudi press reacted Wednesday to Col. Moammar Qadhafi's latest diatribe against Saudi Arabia by describing the Libyan leader as "paranoid" and "a nitwit."

"Qadhafi is squandering Libya's oil wealth on press releases in London and Paris, on filling the bags of assassination professionals with bombs and on buying off media conscience," said the leading newspaper, Al-Riyadh.

The government-guided paper was commenting on Col. Qadhafi's speech at a rally Tuesday in which he accused Saudi Arabia, the world's largest exporter of crude oil, of acting at U.S. behest to deprive Libya and other oil-producing states of "their source of national income, which is oil, by drowning the world market with crude oil at the cheapest price."

Al-Riyadh commented: "Qadhafi is a nitwit and an Israeli agent who believes his current behavior will protect him against the people's anger." He has "filled the walls of the Arab house with graffiti and spoiled Arab reputation by media prostitution and illegitimate alliances to more than one murderous political trend," it added.

Some of these proposals for improvements have already been implemented," Mr. Blix said, "and I hope that the present discussions will lead to the implementation of the remaining proposals."

Archelaus K. Turrettine, acting assistant director for nuclear and weapons control at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, described Mr. Blix's statement as a "positive development," and simi-

lar comments were made by State Department officials.

Congressional critics of the agency were less enthusiastic. Sen. Alan Cranston of California, the assistant Democratic leader, said Tuesday that the agency's safeguards were inadequate at best and that "Pakistan remains on the brink of a nuclear test."

Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham, a Democrat from New York, said, "For Pakistan's cooperation to be truly meaningful, nuclear safeguards would have to cover the full range of their nuclear activities, but they do not."

The international agency began requesting the improvements last summer after detecting what it called suspicious activities at the reactor.

In other developments, the international agency announced that Papua New Guinea had become a party to the 1968 treaty to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, raising the number of nations adhering to it to 115. Adherents agree to permit the agency to inspect all of their civilian nuclear facilities.

Philip Dick, 53, Dies; Wrote Science Fiction

United Press International

NEW YORK (AP) — Philip K. Dick, 53, a prize-winning author of science fiction, died Tuesday.

Mr. Dick wrote 35 novels and published six collections of short stories. He won the Hugo award for science fiction in 1962 for his novel "The Man in the High Castle" and the John Campbell Memorial Award in 1974 for his novel, "Flow My Tears, The Policeman Said."

Mr. Dick's other novels included "Sole Lottery," "The Three Stigmata of Palmer Eldritch," "Do Androids Dream of the Electric Sheep?" "Ubik" and "Confessions of a Crap Artist."

Many of those leaders have said privately that they did not believe the president fully appreciated the burden of their message and wondered if they were in tune with Mr. Reagan.

Sen. Packwood cited, as an example, a Republican congressional leader's expression of concern that next year's deficit may be \$120 billion, at least according to the Congressional Budget Office's estimate. The senator said that the president responded by saying, "You know a person yesterday, a young man, went into a grocery store and he had an orange in one hand and a bottle of vodka in the other, and he paid for the orange with food stamps and he took the change and paid for the vodka. That's what's wrong."

"And we just shake our heads," Sen. Packwood commented.

He said Mr. Reagan had an "idealized concept of America" which was basically white, male and Protestant. And that view, he said, was destroying the party's appeal among blacks, Hispanics and Jews.

Pakistan Atom Talks Encouraging to U.S.

By Judith Miller
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials say they are encouraged by a report from the International Atomic Energy Agency that progress has been made in efforts to persuade Pakistan to accept improved safeguards at its nuclear reactor near Karachi.

The report, issued last week in Vienna by Hans Blix, director-general of the agency, said the organization had "productive discussions" with Pakistan on Feb. 18 and 19.

The agency, which monitors civilian nuclear installations, had been pressing Pakistan unsuccessfully for more than six months for permission to install additional cameras and monitoring devices at the 135-megawatt reactor.

While U.S. and international officials cautioned that Pakistan had still not accepted all of the improvements considered necessary by the agency, the announcement by Mr. Blix was called the first sign that a protracted confrontation between Pakistan and the agency might be resolved amicably.

"Some of these proposals for improvements have already been implemented," Mr. Blix said, "and I hope that the present discussions will lead to the implementation of the remaining proposals."

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Threat Seen to Computer Security

U.S. Students Find Easy-Way to Circumvent Safeguards

By Lee Dembart
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Computer experts are scurrying to counter what may be the most serious threat to computer security to develop since the devices were invented.

A group of students at the University of California at Berkeley discovered an extremely simple and undetectable way to crack a large number of computer systems and remove, change or destroy the information they contain.

Word of the existence of the students' method reached the computer community before manufacturers have been able to devise a way to neutralize the threat.

"We've been sitting around for years thinking about what if some day something like this happened," said Donn Parker of SRI International in Menlo Park, Calif., one of the world's leading experts on computer crime. "All of a sudden it has and we're now trying to deal with it."

There is no evidence that anyone has actually used the method to commit a crime, but it would not be noticed immediately if anyone had.

Although SRI is distributing detailed instructions on the method to computer operators with a need to know, it is reluctant to discuss the details with the public.

Impersonation Used

However, Mr. Parker did say that the method works by allowing a person at a computer terminal to impersonate another user at another terminal and to have access to all of the data that the other user has.

Computers have long been known to be insecure, a major concern to society in general because increasing amounts of financial and personal information are being stored and transmitted electronically.

Computer security experts try to stay one step ahead of the computer criminals, and in general it has become harder to crack the systems.

"Among the technological methods of attack, this one is probably the most serious that has been uncovered primarily because it's so simple to do and because there are so many systems that are vulnerable," Mr. Parker said.

The system in question in the Berkeley case is the UNIX, manufactured by the Digital Equipment Corp., although it is assumed that other systems would be affected as well.

Many Users Served

UNIX enables one computer to serve many terminals through a process called time-sharing. Each individual working at a terminal has the impression that he has the computer's undivided attention, when in fact the computer is serving many users at many terminals.

Mr. Parker said all UNIX-based systems — of which there are thousands — are vulnerable.

Turkish Junta Closes A Socialist Magazine

The Associated Press

ANKARA — The martial law command has indefinitely closed Turkey's only remaining Socialist Democratic publication, the weekly Arayis.

A spokesman for the magazine made the announcement Tuesday. Turkey's former Social Democrat Premier Bulent Ecevit founded the magazine in 1960. It had a circulation of about 20,000. Mr. Ecevit wrote several editorials in Arayis until last June when the military national security council banned all former politicians from expressing their political views publicly.

But District Attorney Lewis Slaton and Mr. Brown refused to disclose the evidence on which the decision was made. Mayor Young said Tuesday he had urged them to meet with the parents of those victims and to explain to them the evidence against Mr. Williams.

"I think that one of the things we should do is to give each of the families the opportunity to know the evidence we have and why the task force felt that the tragedy that befell their child was related to Wayne Williams," Mayor Young said.

Reached at his home Tuesday night, Mr. Brown said the mayor had not instructed him to share evidence on the cases with the families.

"What we are doing is briefing the parents (on individual cases) as it comes up. The mayor wasn't asking us to disclose evidence — maybe it was a matter of semantics," Mr. Brown said. "We have people that are in the process of meeting with the parents individually and going over the information that we can legally share with them."

Argentina Pledges Racist Book Ban, Jewish Unit Says

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — The military government has promised the country's largest Jewish organization that it will ban the sale and circulation of anti-Semitic publications, according to Jewish leaders here.

Announcement of the government pledge followed a Monday night meeting between Mario Gorenstein and David Goldberger, president and treasurer, respectively, of the Delegation of Argentine Jewish Associations, and Col. Bernardo J. Menendez, an Interior Ministry undersecretary.

The Jewish leaders said they also discussed an incident last week in which a Jewish cemetery was vandalized in the city of Mar del Plata, 250 miles (400 kilometers) south of Buenos Aires. The vandalism coincided with the showing of the television series "Holocaust," depicting the fate of a Jewish family in Nazi Germany.

Mr. Gorenstein, whose organization represents Argentina's nearly 500,000 Jews, praised the government's prompt action in "repudiating" the Mar del Plata incident and "in promising all its efforts in identifying and sanctioning those responsible."

The Jewish leaders also told Mr. Menendez that "in our opinion, one of the causes of this type of vandalism or discrimination is the circulation of publications of Nazi orientation which incite racial and religious hatred."

sands operating in the world — are vulnerable to the new method.

Computer security is normally maintained by giving each user access only to what he needs to have access to, barring him by passwords and other devices from information that he does not need.

Under the new method, Mr. Parker said, "a person at one terminal can effectively operate in the computer as though he were that other person."

M. Stuart Lynn, director of computing affairs at Berkeley, said the new method was revealed anonymously to users of the school's system last September. Mr. Lynn and Mr. Parker then alerted the computer industry trade associations and the Defense Department, which is a big user of UNIX systems.

Airlines Rescue 36 Laker Tourists Stranded Days at Miami Airport

United Press International

MIAMI — Two airlines have agreed to fly 36 European tourists to London after learning they had been stranded up to a week at Miami airport with useless tickets for defunct Laker Airways, sleeping on lounge floors and begging for food.

Eastern Airlines, which learned of their plight Tuesday, flew the group to Atlanta shortly after 7 p.m. Tuesday where a motel said it would put them up for the night at no charge. British Caledonian Airways had promised to shuttle them to London on Wednesday night.

British Airways in London also offered the stranded tourists free flights from Miami when it heard of their plight, but the offer apparently was made after the tourists took off for Atlanta.

"This thing popped up this morning and we didn't know anything about it," an Eastern spokesman said Tuesday. "It's amazing that some of these people have been here this long. Some of them look pretty bad. We just couldn't leave them here. We had to help them out."

The group included 21 British subjects and others from Sweden, West Germany, Venezuela and Jamaica. A London resident, Judith Monroe, had been in Miami since Feb. 26 hoping to get a standby seat on one of three airlines honoring Laker tickets. Unable to do so, she said she was forced to go begging for oranges to get something to eat.

Atlanta May Reactivate Homicide Task Force

The Associated Press

ATLANTA — A civil rights leader says police have agreed to reconsider their decision to dismantle the task force that investigated 28 slayings, including the two that Wayne B. Williams was convicted of committing.

The Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, met with Mayor Andrew Young and police officials Tuesday afternoon to discuss the decision, announced Monday, to disband the task force. Mr. Lowery termed the dissolution premature.

He said afterward that the police had agreed to reconsider. Public Safety Commissioner Lee Brown said a decision on the request would be announced later.

Mayor Young, meanwhile, called on the authorities to share the evidence gathered against Mr. Williams with the parents of 21 young blacks whose deaths have been blamed on him, although he was not charged in those cases.

Matter of Semantics

But Mr. Brown said later the mayor's intent was to disclose "information," not evidence, on the cases and that a "matter of semantics" was involved.

Mr. Brown had announced Monday that police files on 21 unsolved slayings of young blacks in the Atlanta area would be closed as a result of Mr. Williams' conviction Saturday.

But District Attorney Lewis Slaton and Mr. Brown refused to disclose the evidence on which the decision was made. Mayor Young said Tuesday he had urged them to meet with the parents of those victims and to explain to them the evidence against Mr. Williams.

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The Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, met with Mayor Andrew Young and police officials Tuesday afternoon to discuss the decision, announced Monday, to disband the task force. Mr. Lowery termed the dissolution premature.

He said afterward that the police had agreed to reconsider. Public Safety Commissioner Lee Brown said a decision on the request would be announced later.

Mayor Young, meanwhile, called on the authorities to share the evidence gathered against Mr. Williams with the parents of 21 young blacks whose deaths have been blamed on him, although he was not charged in those cases.

Matter of Semantics

But Mr. Brown said later the mayor's intent was to disclose "information," not evidence, on the cases and that a "matter of semantics" was involved.

Mr. Brown had announced Monday that police files on 21 unsolved slayings of young blacks in the Atlanta area would be closed as a result of Mr. Williams' conviction Saturday.

But District Attorney Lewis Slaton and Mr. Brown refused to disclose the evidence on which the decision was made. Mayor Young said Tuesday he had urged them to meet with the parents of those victims and to explain to them the evidence against Mr. Williams.

"I think that one of the things we should do is to give each of the families the opportunity to know the evidence we have and why the task force felt that the tragedy that befell their child was related to Wayne Williams," Mayor Young said.

Reached at his home Tuesday night, Mr. Brown said the mayor had not instructed him to share evidence on the cases with the families.

"What we are doing is briefing the parents (on individual cases) as it comes up. The mayor wasn't asking us to disclose evidence — maybe it was a matter of semantics," Mr. Brown said. "We have people that are in the process of meeting with the parents individually and going over the

Quarreling over Poland

West Germany is exasperated with the United States these days, charging it with posturing of a decidedly risky sort. The United States is equally exasperated with West Germany. The American indictment charges the West Germans with a self-centered complacency in the face of repeated Soviet trespasses. This kind of exchange is a reminder that alliances do not hold together merely because they serve the most profound national interests of the allies. Sometimes alliances are eroded by sheer bad temper.

Why so scratchy a tone? The explanations begin with things that have little to do with foreign policy. Economic plans are going badly in both countries, souring the moods of people in power. The dilemma is essentially the same in both countries. Governments a decade ago made sweeping promises of expanded social benefits, counting on future economic growth. When the growth failed to appear, voters demanded that the politicians do something about it. Neither Bonn nor Washington has found a magic that works, and both are struggling with large public deficits, inflation and unemployment that is not only high but rising.

In West Germany, the unemployment rate is exacerbating the strains in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic Party and his troubles with its left wing. He has replied with a job creation program that requires a tax increase; and, to get it through the Bundestag, he had to force a vote of confidence.

That is a great rarity in West German politics, and not a sign of strength. Now, on top of their other troubles, the West Germans are confronted with rumors of scandal involving campaign financing and senior officials. It has been a long, wearying winter in Bonn.

The specific stages of the West German-U.S. dispute over the past half-year have all concerned the Soviet Union. First there was the row over nuclear weapons last fall, and the peace demonstrations. Then there was the imposition of martial law in Poland, when the West Germans incensed the Americans by shrugging and saying that it was inevitable. Positions on both sides were sharpened by a deep sense of frustration at being unable to do anything that would actually make much practical difference in Poland. Now there is the European participation in the Soviet gas pipeline. The American campaign against it is beginning to take on the shrill tone of an ideological vendetta.

Sen. Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, proposes that, if the Europeans continue with the pipeline, America ought to punish them by withdrawing its troops from Europe. At this point, the quarrel is getting angrier and more reckless than the actual differences of policy can begin to justify. It would be worse than ironic if the Polish events ultimately turned out to have done more damage to the Atlantic alliance in the West than to the Russian hegemony in the East.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Road to Jerusalem

Somewhere along the trail beaten by Anwar Sadat, President Mubarak seems to have lost his way. He needs a swift reminder from Washington that the path to peace, as well as the return of Sinai, leads through Jerusalem. The new Egyptian leader owes the Israelis a visit, and before the turnover of the last of his territory in April.

Although he could, like Sadat, say anything he likes in Jerusalem, Mubarak wants his itinerary to speak louder than words. He asks to avoid Israel's capital. But even to request the detour is provocative.

It provokes the worst Israeli fears: that they will soon pay in blood for once again exchanging strategic territory for a promise. They are yielding Sinai — lock, stock, airfields and oil — for the promise of peace and full recognition. They agreed to it with an Egyptian who failed to survive the exchange and who some think was murdered for it. They do it despite Mubarak's difficulty in pronouncing the words Camp David; despite his notice that with Sinai in hand he aims to repair relations with Israel's enemies; despite the anguish of Zionists who cannot bear to evacuate settlements.

Yes, the Israelis too have been provocative. Their progressive annexation of the

West Bank and their unilateral actions in Golan and Jerusalem have been insensitive to Egypt's position in the Arab world. They have been grudging about the Camp David promise to the Palestinians of "full autonomy." But they do not challenge Egypt's legitimacy or security.

Israel cannot trust a peace process that perverts a friendly visit into a protest demonstration. To ask Israelis to act like usurers in their capital because half the world does not accept its integration with parts of the city captured from Jordan risks the most destructive expression of their anxiety. And if that takes the form of an attack on the PLO in Lebanon, it will be because important Israelis want it to test Mubarak's forbearance before he gets Sinai back.

What chances remain for transforming the Camp David accord into stable peace depend upon Israel's serenity and confidence, expressed by the exchange of presidential visits, ambassadors, tourists, goods. Egypt meets those commitments sluggishly while Israel uses its army to uproot Sinai settlers.

Mubarak dares to ask Washington whether he really has to go to Jerusalem. For all concerned, he had better.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Protecting U.S. Agents

The Senate has begun consideration of a bill that would outlaw the activity of a small band of individuals determined to destroy America's foreign intelligence apparatus by revealing the names of covert intelligence agents. The practice, which is associated with Philip Agee, the author and former CIA officer, has already been cited as leading to the murder of the CIA station chief in Athens in 1975 and to an assassination attempt on the life of another American official in Kingston, Jamaica, in 1980. Mr. Agee has revealed the names of 1,000 alleged CIA officers. A newsletter, Covert Action Information Bulletin, edited by Louis Wolf, has printed 2,000 names. Legislation to inhibit such practices is not a bad idea as such.

Prosecuting private citizens for publication of any material has constitutional implications, however, and special care must be taken to delineate the conduct that Congress wants to inhibit, all the while protecting legitimate activities where no intent to disrupt intelligence activities exists. Readers will note that newspapers have a strong interest in preserving broad latitude in their reporting of foreign affairs.

The best way to ensure that the real culprits are reached by the law while others are

protected is to require the government to meet a standard of proof that includes "intent to impair or impede the foreign intelligence activities of the United States." This is the language of the bill that was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee last fall and is now being considered by the full Senate. It is expected, however, that an amendment will be offered that would substitute for the intent standard a requirement that the accused simply "had reason to believe" that such a result would occur. This amendment is identical to one that was adopted on the House floor when the bill passed there last September. It is the version preferred by the administration, although Richard Willard, the attorney general's counsel for intelligence policy, has stated that either version of the bill is acceptable so long as some bill is enacted without further delay.

The requirement that intent be proven in criminal cases is an essential element of Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. It is especially important that it be preserved in this instance, because a lesser standard might inhibit the exercise of legitimate First Amendment rights by those having absolutely no desire to cripple intelligence services.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

Political Crisis in South Africa

Mr. P.W. Botha, the South African prime minister, is currently facing the biggest crisis of his political career: an apparently inevitable split in his ruling Nationalist Party. There is no doubt that the latest division in Afrikanerdom, between Mr. Botha and the arch-conservative Dr. Andries Treurnicht, is the most important development in white South African politics since the National Party came to power in 1948. It represents the part-

ing of the ways between the reformist and reactionary wings of the party, which have been held together simply by the overriding need to remain in power. The question is whether the split will liberate Mr. Botha to press ahead with the gradual liberalization of South Africa's clumsy, unstable and abhorrent apartheid system, or whether it will frighten him into the sort of political paralysis which afflicted his predecessor, Mr. John Vorster, in the latter years of his rule.

—From the Financial Times (London).

March 4: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

1907: Eddy Entourage to Riposte

NEW YORK — The suit brought by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy's relatives in her name to secure an account of her financial affairs is creating deep interest in the mysterious operations of the inner circle at the home of the founder of Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy's secretary and the other defendants are fully prepared to show that her affairs have been honestly conducted and she is not a prisoner in their clutches, but it is intimated that an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court on technical grounds to prevent Mrs. Eddy's actual appearance in court. It has been alleged that an electric battery is being used to stimulate the Christian Science leader for her brief interviews with callers.

1932: British Financial Recovery

PARIS — The editorial in the Herald reads: "Great Britain, only a few months ago mired in the slough of financial despair, is pulling itself out, and now, to all appearances, is forging ahead along the road to prosperity. The tenacious determination of the English citizens is bringing about the hoped-for results. The announcement of Britain's repayment of \$43 million of the credits from the United States and France during the financial crisis last August are proof of an astonishing financial recovery. The attitude of the Englishman today is that his country will be the first to recover its financial balance and that England once again will lead the way in the world's trade and commerce."

U.S. 'Staying Power'

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The occasion was a luncheon briefing at the White House for a handful of correspondents. The subject was the Reagan administration's new plans for fighting the "brutal and totalitarian colonialism" of international Communism in Central America. The setting was the (Teddy) Roosevelt Room.

It was in the Caribbean, on Cuba's San Juan Hill, that the Rough Rider made his name, and it was on the Central American mainland that Theodore Roosevelt placed his countrymen by wrenching away a slice of Panama, proclaiming pseudo-sovereignty for the United States and building a canal. It was in that same imperial spirit, more than 70 years later, that Ronald Reagan charged about the country on his way to the presidency, crusading in vain against those who would hand it all back to Panama.

When, to all that, you throw in a cameo appearance in mid-briefing by the California Rough Rider himself ("I don't want to interrupt, but..."), the metaphor would seem to be just right. But no, it doesn't work.

The reason is in the tone, as well as the content, of the Reagan administration's new social and economic emphasis in its approach to Central America.

Before the president dropped by, we had been assured by Tom Enders, the assistant secretary of state for the hemisphere, that "the battle for El Salvador is the essential struggle in Central America: if the leftists win, the jeopardy would be immediate and massive to the rest of the area."

But almost everything else said by Enders and the president's trade representative, Bill Brock, had conveyed a strong sense of the limits on U.S. power to influence the course of events or dictate a quick answer. "There is no substitute for a grinding effort," Enders said. The trade-and-aid programs offer no quick fix for El Salvador. "We should have been into this issue a long time ago."

"We are not trying to overcome guerrillas with tariff cuts," said Brock, but timely attention in advance to Caribbean basin countries not yet beset by insurgency "could put several of them beyond [its] reach."

The \$350 million in economic aid is a one-shot affair, with almost one-third going to El Salvador and most of the rest to Costa Rica and Jamaica. The tariff relief will apply to only about 13 percent of trade from the region; the rest is already tariff-free. This relief is designed, together with the investment tax incentives, as a long-range inducement to U.S. business to build or expand enterprises in Central America.

Military aid was scarcely mentioned. Brock said the \$60-million figure (more than half for El Salvador) was "consciously kept out" of the president's address to the Organization of American States a day or so earlier, so as not to cause enthusiasm for the social-conservative side of the effort.

As for the question of U.S. combat involvement, it did not come up until the president arrived. How far, he was asked, are

you prepared to go? Reagan passed up the invitation to restate the whatever-is-prudent-and-necessary principle. He had said in his speech that "we will not follow Cuba's lead in attempting to resolve human problems by brute force." As to what "we will or will not do" militarily, he believes that "the old historic image of the big colossus of the north, and grumbler diplomacy, is still ingrained in many of those people." Reagan added, "Not even our friends of today would want to see that kind of an intervention on our part."

Hardly a language of the bold figure astride a prancing black horse, who glared down upon us from an oil painting. Not that we didn't get into the domino theory — "a phrase proven true in Southeast Asia," Reagan said, and applicable to Central America right up to the "2,000-mile [Mexican] border in the south of our country." But he talked at greater length of "correcting the social and economic inequities" so that "certain portions of the populations in many of those countries" would be less susceptible to the "promises [from] outside, the subversion of telling them there's a better life for them if they follow that other philosophy."

There was, in this informal presidential presentation, a sense of pace and balance, of preventive measures and sensible planning for a long haul. It was reflected by Enders as he was asked whether the United States is "winning or losing." His reply: "Neither one — the key is staying power."

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The Vietnam War's Legacy of Skepticism

By Stanley Karnow

WASHINGTON — The U.S. experience in Vietnam may not have been entirely negative. For it apparently ingrained in Americans a healthy skepticism that is currently emerging in distrustful reaction to the Reagan administration's approach to El Salvador.

This is not to suggest that the two conflicts are similar. Central America is not Southeast Asia. Salvadoran insurgents are not the Vietcong. Reagan is not Johnson. But if the growing suspicion that El Salvador could become "another Vietnam" is a gross oversimplification, it is nonetheless gratifying to me to observe that Americans are raising doubts about the issue before the U.S. involvement deepens — rather than waiting until it is too late.

Having covered the Vietnam War almost from start to finish, I vividly recall the extent to which Congress and the American public originally swallowed without flinching the official thesis that U.S. intervention there was imperative to save the world from Communism.

Consider the Tonkin Gulf Resolution of 1964: All but two courageous members of Congress handed President Johnson a blank check to intervene in Southeast Asia

as he saw fit. Research indicates that the naval incident that gave Johnson the pretext to request the resolution probably never occurred. Most congressmen lacked the guts to seek the facts.

I could cite other cases of such timid conformity, and not only from congressmen. The U.S. media, now being accused of having lost the war, also took the line until rather late in the game. Opinion surveys show as well that most Americans refrained from questioning the conflict until the middle of 1967, when the number of American casualties in Vietnam began to mount to alarming proportions.

The rhetoric of Vietnam is again resonating across the country in respect to El Salvador. The "domino theory" has been resurrected, along with the creaky "win hearts and minds."

But Americans have, fortunately, discarded their past innocence. A major constraint on administration policy toward El Salvador today, for example, is coming from one group that in other times would have been expected to display firm anti-Communist sentiments. The National

Conference of Catholic Bishops, which has close ties to the Catholic clergy throughout Latin America, strongly opposes the administration's efforts to increase military aid to El Salvador, on the ground that guns are not the answer.

Taking their cue from the Vatican, which has been promoting social justice and human rights, the American bishops contend that arming autocratic regimes in Latin America only increases repression, and they favor negotiations between the Salvadoran government and the rebels. By comparison, church opposition to the Vietnam War did not surface until 1971, with a call for total withdrawal of U.S. troops. But now, as Bishop John E. McCarthy of Houston has told The New York Times, "the Southeast Asian experience is in the back of everybody's mind."

On Capitol Hill, congressmen are demonstrating the kind of concern about El Salvador that was rare during the early stages of the Vietnam conflict. Underlying this concern, perhaps, is a sense of guilt at having allowed the United States to be drawn into Southeast Asia nearly two decades ago.

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Business and a 'New Volunteerism' in Reagan's America

By Bill Boyarsky

LOS ANGELES — A fundamental precept of President Reagan's domestic revolution is that corporations, foundations, charities and well-meaning individuals can take over some of the social welfare tasks now being abandoned by Washington.

The president said recently: "The Reagan-Billy Graham estimates that if every church and synagogue in the United States would average adopting 10 poor families beneath the poverty level, we could eliminate all government welfare in this country."

That is the philosophy behind Reagan's New Federalism and New Volunteerism. Power is to be handed downward to the state legislatures and the city and county governments. And part of the job of helping the poor would be turned over to corporate job-training programs, foundations, education efforts, church- and charity-sponsored food and clothing giveaways, and thousands of individuals who would volunteer to work in schools, hospitals and soup kitchens.

Reagan outlined his proposal most clearly in a speech to the New York City Partnership, a group of business and civic leaders who have organized employment programs and similar efforts. He spoke of "a nationwide effort to encourage citizens to join with us in finding where need exists and then to organize volunteer programs to meet those needs." But, the president said, "I don't want to leave the impression that our administration is asking the private sector to fill a gap, dollar for dollar, for every need in the federal budget. We don't want you to duplicate wasteful or unnecessary programs."

"Instead," Reagan explained, "we want community models that have worked; models we can emulate and build on. Private human capital is far more valuable and effective than federal money. Once we get the private sector in the driver's seat, we can go just as far as your imagination and inspiration take us."

Who can quibble with such a well-meaning idea? To do so would be to question some cherished national images — neighbor helping neighbor after a fire, or farmers getting together to build the co-op, or a business leader's

goal is "a down-to-earth look at the needs of local communities and a realistic appraisal of what the private sector can and cannot do to meet those needs."

A recent report by the Conference Board, a business research organization, quoted executives as saying that "a combination of private and government officials have inadvertently 'set up' the business community to be a target for criticism when certain programs have to be canceled because of lack of funds."

The report added: "[Businessmen] resent the transfer of this

burden and responsibility to the private sector. 'We didn't start these programs,' one executive points out, 'and we shouldn't be responsible for their continuation if federal money is not available.'"

A Conference Board survey showed that corporate America is unable and unwilling to make big, one charitable contributions in these bad economic times. In urban areas, hard hit by Reagan reductions, 60 percent of the companies surveyed said there would be "no significant increase in their urban assistance programs."

Even if the corporations wanted

to do more, their most energetic efforts could not really fill the vacuum left by the federal withdrawal.

The budget cuts passed in late 1981 reduced spending by \$35.2 billion in 1982, another \$44 billion in 1983 and \$51.4 billion in 1984. More program reductions are on the way. Among them are aid to families with dependent children, child nutrition, college student aid, education, health care, housing for the elderly and handicapped, legal services to the poor, and minority business assistance.

Corporate giving comes nowhere near meeting the need such cuts will create. In 1982, total private-sector giving was \$2.7 billion. Foundations provided another \$2.4 billion and individuals donated \$39.9 billion. But nearly half of individual donations, the Conference Board said, were to churches for religious purposes.

There is another serious question about the philosophy of the New Volunteerism. From the outset of the New Deal, and through the Great Society, aid programs were enacted on the premise that the federal government, which represents all Americans, would determine eligibility. Over the years, aid programs of all kinds were open to anyone who could meet income, unemployment, ill health or other broad eligibility requirements. Race, religion, sex or political philosophy were not considered.

In a poll taken last November by the Roper Organization, 49 percent of those surveyed said private voluntary organizations are more efficient than the public sector at providing services. Just 34 percent said government agencies were most efficient.

An increase in volunteer activity and charity by corporations and individuals will be good for the country, a welcome relief after a decade of mindless "no generation" talk about getting one's "head together."

But it is not enough. More than that, the volunteerism discussion evades the real question: Will great government aid programs be continued at all? If the Reagan administration wants them eliminated, it should not try to hide its intention with a cosmetic volunteerism program. By using volunteerism in that manner, the administration is giving a bad name to the thoroughly worthwhile American custom of helping a neighbor in distress.

The writer is the Los Angeles Times' City-County Bureau chief.



Doing Badly by the Elderly in Suzuki's Japan

By Eiko Fukuda

TOKYO — In Japan, just as in the other advanced industrial countries, the welfare system cannot keep pace with the elderly, whose number keeps increasing. Despite its economic success, Japan has not been able to cope with its welfare burden.

Now, instead of developing programs to provide old people with pensions, housing, medical services and other benefits, the government of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is carrying through plans to reduce expenditures on senior citizens by about one-fourth over a three-year period beginning in 1983.

Conditions for the elderly are already strained and could become critical. Demographers estimate that the proportion of retired persons will rise from the current 9 percent to 22 percent before the end of the century.

At the moment, for example, the 2,000 government and private homes for the aged can meet the needs of only 1 percent of those eligible. Only one out of every five old people can get into a hospital geriatric ward.

Traditionally, the elderly in Japan counted on their families for support, with couples and their children living under the same roof with the grandparents. Under this arrangement, the daughter-in-law served her husband's aged mother and father. This custom is breaking down, as wives, seeking jobs and equality, increasingly refuse to act as nurses for elderly in-laws.

Crowded housing conditions are also a factor in eroding traditional kinship ties. In the past, it was common for three generations to coexist in village houses. Today

you can barely move around in two-bedroom Tokyo apartments without creating the kinds of tensions that divide families.

Not long ago, in an attempt to justify the government's welfare cuts, Finance Minister Michio Watanabe appealed to younger Japanese to display "filial piety" by assuming a larger share of the burden for their parents. His plea has been echoed by conservative business interests and the medical profession, both of which would like to dismantle expensive social programs. They argue that welfare is a euphemism for charity that deprives the elderly of their dignity.

Such arguments are obsolete. Under the present pressures, families cannot cope with the elderly.

An alternative approach initiated in the Tokyo district of Musashino by local administrators has been day-care services to the

elderly in their homes through a "public welfare corporation."

Community services have always been part of the Japanese welfare system, but they were limited to low-income recipients. The Musashino plan offers care to the elderly who own real estate but no longer have earning power.

Retired persons pledge their property to the corporation in exchange for services that include daily meal deliveries, laundry, house cleaning, medical aid and other benefits. When they die, the property is sold to cover costs.

Critics of the plan contend that it favors the rich, but that argument is not reflected in the statistics. Roughly 90 percent of elderly Japanese own their own homes — and most prefer to remain in them rather than move into institutions.

There are numerous volunteer groups around the country that are

willing to help the elderly to organize trips, games, theater performances and other leisure activities. What this community approach needs is more funds, which can only come from the government.

The situation is complicated by the fact that the government is trying to persuade companies to extend the retirement age to 65 in order to ease the drain on public resources caused by pension payments. But the companies, which normally retire workers at 55, are under pressure from their employees to retain the earlier retirement age to keep room for promotions.

However, the Japanese resolve the problem, it is certain that falling birthrates and longer life-spans in the industrial countries pose a challenge to governments to re-examine and redefine policies for senior citizens — who have, after all, contributed to the societies that no longer need them.

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A Controversial Drama About Hitler

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON — "The Portage to San Cristobal of A.H." at the Mermaid supposes that Hitler, now a connoisseur, has been captured in a Brazilian jungle by an Israeli task force. His captors as they slog through the swampy tropical forest dragging their prisoner along by rope dispute what to do with him, while their chief seated on a platform above them reminds them by wireless of the concentration camp atrocities and of the "final solution."

This is Christopher Hampton's attempt to extract a play from George Steiner's novel. As a dramatization it stumbles badly and as a philosophical discussion it is both wearying and quite silly. The world has many worries these days, but the menaces of the moment do not include the existence of Hitler. Nor does one imagine that an interminable recital of the Nazi crimes against humanity to which most of the first part is given over is either necessary or inspiring. On the contrary, this ghastly gloating reveals only an unhealthy appetite for horrors.

25-Minute Tirade

Hitler remains morosely mum (the bad omen of his survival being spread to various capitals, with mixed reactions) until the evening's second half. Then he lets loose with a 25-minute tirade, rambling madly as he accuses Judeo-Christianity and Karl Marx's call for class warfare of being responsible for more misery than he. Despite the sound and fury, his apology is boringly empty.

Yet this lengthy harangue is probably the only reason that the script has been staged, for it is delivered by Alec McCowen, who voices its muddled imbecilities with the powerful volume he employed in reciting The Gospel of St. Mark. It is a set-piece and he gives it violent vigor. More hampered by Hampton's text is the usually resourceful John Dexter, the director, who has been unable to endow the proceedings with any semblance of theatrical life.

The play, the Associated Press reported, has divided the critics and sparked debate in the press and on television. At a press-night performance, some members of the audience walked out and applause at the end was subdued and brief. Others turned their eyes from the stage as the Hitler character sought to vindicate himself in his marathon final scene, arguing that the 1,000-year Reich merely imitated the chosen people for eternity.

"One of the greatest pieces of acting I have ever seen," wrote Michael Billington of The Guardian. "One to freeze the blood," wrote the Daily Telegraph's John Barber. "Dazzling cerebral theater," said Milton Shulman in the Evening Standard.

Irving Wardle, drama critic of The Times of London, said the production "is about the positive power of evil as well as about our numbed response to it."

Other critics blasted the play as static, incohesive and confused. Michael Coveney said in the Financial Times: "The play is a dramatic fraud and a dubious exhibition of cool logic."

The play ends cynically with bounty-hunters about to descend by helicopter with the aim of slaying the jungle party and capturing Hitler so they can auction him to the highest bidder.

Author Anthony Burgess, writing in the program, calls the play "a drubbing of our minds, a device for making us rethink general morality — very necessary in an age full of evil, even though its enactment is less spectacular than it was in the days of genocide."



Alec McCowen (right, front) as nonagenarian Hitler found in jungle by Israelis.

"The process of training and refresher never ends at Lufthansa, reaching from the start of employment to retirement."

The Journal of Commerce (New York) 28.7.1980



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London's Barbican Complex Opened

By Gregory Jensen

United Press International

LONDON — Europe's biggest arts complex, London's answer to the Lincoln and Kennedy centers, opened with a royal splash Wednesday — five years late and nearly 10 times over budget.

Queen Elizabeth II opened the Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences not simply by unveiling a plaque — though she did that, too. So grandiose is this £153 million (\$285 million) arts center, certain to be a new tourist attraction for London, that the queen's agenda also included:

- Half a performance by the London Symphony Orchestra in a wood-paneled, 2,000-seat concert hall.

- Crossing a lobby the size of an aircraft carrier flight deck for half of another performance, by the Royal Shakespeare Company,

in a revolutionary 1,150-seat theater.

- Opening two art exhibitions, one French and the other Canadian, in cavernous gallery spaces.

- Viewing a fireworks display over an artificial lake from a huge, fountain-studded terrace.

That royal schedule skipped the center's other features — three movie theaters, two restaurants, one of London's biggest libraries, two exhibition halls, a flock of conference rooms and a rooftop greenhouse filled with full-grown trees.

Five days of all-out celebrations are being staged to bring the center to life.

Princess Diana and Prince Charles are to attend one event today, a benefit performance introduced by David Frost and starring such luminaries as George Burns, with tickets up to £250 (\$460).

Criticism of the arts center has

been unremitting. There are running jokes about how hard it is to find. Yet a spokesman said "business is booming" already.

The Royal Shakespeare, moving from the Aldwych Theatre after 21 years into a brown-toned theater without aisles, whose balconies jut forward toward the stage, says reservations are 40 percent up for performances it begins in May.

The London Symphony, occupying the concert hall four months a year, reports half its seats already sold.

In one sense, completion of the center spells the end of World War II.

Hitler's bombs devastated a 35-acre swath of London in the shadow of St. Paul's. Bombing exposed remains of the Roman-era wall — "Barbican" means the outer line of defense — which have been carefully preserved.

From 1955 on, the bomb site was filled with London's tallest apartment buildings — 43 stories — which now house 6,000 in a clinical concrete environment.

The arts center was approved in 1970 with a budget of £16 million and an opening date in 1977, the queen's silver jubilee year. The square-mile City of London expects never to recover its final cost, nearly 10 times the original estimate, or to break even on its running cost of 6 million pounds (\$11 million) a year.

De Kooning Comes Out of Hiding

By Paul Richard

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It was as if some idol, some rare and rarely seen icon of art history had appeared among us. Willem de Kooning, America's Dutch master, the last surviving giant of the New York School, moved through Washington in strange and quiet triumph.

"It is hard to pry him loose, to lure him from his easel," said Elaine, his wife.

Although for at least 20 years the famous abstract painter has been the art world's best-known recluse,

his exile is cracking. Last month he was pictured — with the Beate Paul McCartney — on the cover of ArtNews. Tuesday night he appeared at the Kennedy Center here to bathe in the applause for an hourlong film portrait, "de Kooning oo de Kooning," about his life in art. His name is in the textbooks, his best pictures sell for millions. Now, at 77, de Kooning seems to be ready for his fame.

Throughout the 1940s, de Kooning could be seen hanging out with artists in New York cafeterias. Throughout the 1950s, with his reputation growing and his

finances improving, de Kooning drank with friends at Manhattan's Cedar Bar. Then he vanished. When his bronzes were exhibited at the Phillips Collection here, de Kooning did not show. When his paintings were displayed at the Corcoran Biennial, de Kooning was not there. Tuesday, in Washington, he re-emerged.

The medal, the Presidential Medal of Freedom, was awarded to de Kooning in the early 1960s by President Lyndon Johnson. He took it home to his studio in Long Island, and then it disappeared. Elaine de Kooning thinks it was stolen. Perhaps it was mislaid. At the White House Tuesday he was presented with a duplicate struck for the occasion. George Bush shook his hand.

That was followed by a tour of the black folk art exhibit at the Corcoran ("he seemed smitten," said his guide), and a visit to the Capitol, where House Speaker Tip O'Neill ("a nice man," said de Kooning) hugged the painter's daughter, Lisa, 26. Steve Ross, who heads Warner Communications, was his host at lunch. Then a visit to the Rodin exhibition at the National Gallery of Art. ("We have rolled out the red carpet," said director J. Carter Brown.) Then on to the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden, just across the Mall.

It is far from easy to conduct a conversation with de Kooning. Ask him how he summons the energy apparent in his paintings, and he merely smiles. Is he enjoying Washington? "Those square windows on the government office buildings look terrific," says de Kooning.

"It took 18 months of courtship before he let me bring my film crew to his studio," said Courtney Sale, who produced "de Kooning oo de Kooning," which was premiered here at a screening jointly sponsored by the Congressional Arts Caucus and Charlton Heston.

To those who've tried, with small success, to draw the master out, the movie will appear to be a kind of minor miracle. De Kooning, in the flesh, seems to be inhabiting another distant world. But de Kooning, in the film, is seen painting at his easel, and there his gaze grows hard, he snaps into full focus, the muscles of his jaw twitch with concentration, he is suddenly alive.

Malipiero Work Fails In Centenary Revival

By William Weaver

International Herald Tribune

ROME — There are a number of reasons for the current revival of Gian Francesco Malipiero's "La Favola del Figlio Cambiato" at the Rome Opera. First of all, this year marks the centenary of the composer's birth. Secondly, the Rome Opera was the scene of the work's Italian premiere in 1934. Finally, there is the general attempt to resuscitate interest in the Italy of a half-century ago, most elaborately illustrated in the much-debated "Anni Trenta" show in Milan.

The librettist of the opera was none other than Luigi Pirandello, then at the height of his fame (he won the Nobel Prize in 1934). And for the Rome premiere — after the work had had a couple of German productions — Mussolini was in the audience, flanked by leading Fascist authorities. But even the Duce's presence could not guarantee a success. There was a violent demonstration, partly against the music, partly against Pirandello, and partly against the dictator, whose numerous bodyguards expelled the rowdiest members of the audience.

Through both Malipiero and Pirandello were good Fascists, Mussolini hated the opera and forbade further performances (a short time later he told Malipiero that his eminent librettist was a cretin), and the opera remained unheard until a few years ago. Unheard, but frequently discussed as a kind of legendary, neglected masterpiece.

The performances in Rome (in a production that originated in Palermo two years ago), though mounted with care and generally well sung, seems unlikely to win many new supporters. It sounds, in fact, timid and dated; tasteful and intelligent, as one would expect of an undeniably gifted composer already over 50, but without propulsion or necessity; a conversation that goes on too long and says too little.

While one wishing to agree with Mussolini, it is hard to take the libretto very seriously. Pirandello's fable of a changeling child is a much-inflated little parable. The poetry is sometimes embarrassing and the drama has none of the magic of the great plays, and none of their mystery. The only character is the mother, sung with passionate conviction by Radmila Bakovic. The numerous other figures are ciphers, and Virginia Puecher's staging, which made them into cabaret grotesques, only underlines their emptiness. His Brechtian trappings, the set and the costumes by Agostino Pace, gave the piece a Nordic look when it should have radiated Mediterranean sunshine.

As in most of Malipiero's operas, the orchestra is more important than the voices, and more sensitively handled. Gianandrea Gavazzeni conducted with total commitment, and the orchestra played well for him, but the changeling child was again stillborn.

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Burma Catching Up With Time As Leaders Alter Socialist Path

RANGOON, Burma — The taxi, a 1956 Chevrolet Bel Air that runs on locally crafted spare parts, rattles down the road past decomposing but still inhabited Edwardian buildings. Most weeds, even small trees sprout from the dust that years of neglect have collected on their ledges and in their crevices. In front of these colonial relics, men in traditional wraparound skirts called lungis hawk second-hand Life magazines dating from the early 1960s.

In many ways, Burma today looks like a land that time forgot. A place that, walled in by its leaders' isolationist vision of an utterly self-reliant and uniquely Burmese society, has let the world pass it by for 20 years.

Yet, there are signs of change. "The Burmese way to Socialism," the inward-looking program launched by Gen. Ne Win after he seized power in a 1962 military coup, has altered course. After years of decline, the economy is on an innovative and more profit-oriented path.

Tilting Westward

Underlying the changes — although the still staunchly nonaligned Burmese government is loath to admit it — is a tilt toward the West. Shunned for years under the government's xenophobic policies, foreign aid now is flowing in at a rate of about \$500 million a year, the bulk of it from Western donors. After having refused economic aid from both the United States and the Soviet Union for most of the last two decades, the Burmese government signed an agreement in October for \$30 million in U.S. agricultural assistance over a three-to-five-year period.

Economic growth has been steadily climbing, reaching 8.3 percent last year and expected to hit 9 percent this year.

Total foreign trade has tripled since 1976, and a highly successful "green revolution" aimed at raising agricultural productivity has yielded record rice harvests in each of the last four years.

More visibly, the rattletrap cars, vintage motorcycles, pre-World War II buses, bicycles, trishaws, oxcarts and horse-drawn carriages that ply Burma's streets must increasingly compete for space with shiny new Toyotas and other recent imports. Lately, Rangoon has even been experiencing a previously unknown urban phenomenon, the traffic jam.

English by Radio

In addition, more buildings are being re-stored and repainted. The educational system is being revamped, with renewed emphasis on teaching English in this former British colony. English lessons now are broadcast regularly on the state-owned radio and television network.

Introduced to Burma a little more than a year ago, television also airs such programs as "Wanted; Dead or Alive," "The Bionic Woman," and "The Three Stooges." Rangoon's nationalized movie theaters screen titles like



Gen. Ne Win

"The Big Red One," "The West Is Tough, Amigo," and "They Called Him Bulldozer."

All this in a country that once had virtually shut itself off from the outside world in an effort to get rid of foreign influence.

Why anyone should care which way Burma now tilts is illustrated by a few statistics. Most of it is a question of natural resources: oil, natural gas, rice, teak, fisheries, minerals and precious stones.

"This is a large country and more important than is commonly recognized," one Western diplomat said in explaining foreign interest in Burma. About the size of France, it is the biggest nation in mainland Southeast Asia and one of the few in the world that is largely self-sufficient in both food and energy.

Once one of the world's leading rice exporters, the country's foreign sales dropped from 1962 to 1975 to about a third of their level when Gen. Ne Win began his disastrous Socialist experiment. But because of new high-yield rice strains imported from the Philippines and modified here, productivity has shot up dramatically, and rice exports by the end of the year are expected to reach 80 percent of their 1962 level of 1.9 million tons, according to Western economic experts.

Even so, the sources estimate, only half of Burma's available arable land is under cultivation, and only 12 percent of that is irrigated.

With about 34 million people, Burma has a

population density of 130 per square mile, one of the lowest in Southeast Asia.

Under the circumstances, one expert said, Burma has probably "the largest potential for agricultural production increases in East Asia." He added, "Burma could really be a tremendous food exporter. It could do a lot to reduce world food deficits."

Moreover, the country's oil and gas reserves have been inadequately explored, mainly because of the government's refusal to allow foreign firms to drill on Burmese soil. A Japanese consortium recently signed an accord to conduct more politically acceptable exploratory drilling offshore in the Gulf of Maraban starting later this year. Although faltering production made Burma unable to meet a 1979 commitment to export 1 million barrels of crude oil to Japan, output since has picked up again, and the government has continued to sell small amounts of semi-refined heavy petroleum oil to Japan and North Korea.

Teak Supplier

Burma also supplies 80 percent of the world's teak and is the world's largest producer of jade. In addition, the country has sizeable deposits of sapphires and rubies, as well as copper, tungsten, lead and zinc.

Potentially rich fishing waters have remained basically untouched except by poachers from Thailand and India, economists say.

"What the Burmese have done is stand still for 20 years," a diplomat said. "If they hadn't had this Socialist experiment for 20 years, they would be far ahead of Thailand by now, since their natural resource base is much stronger."

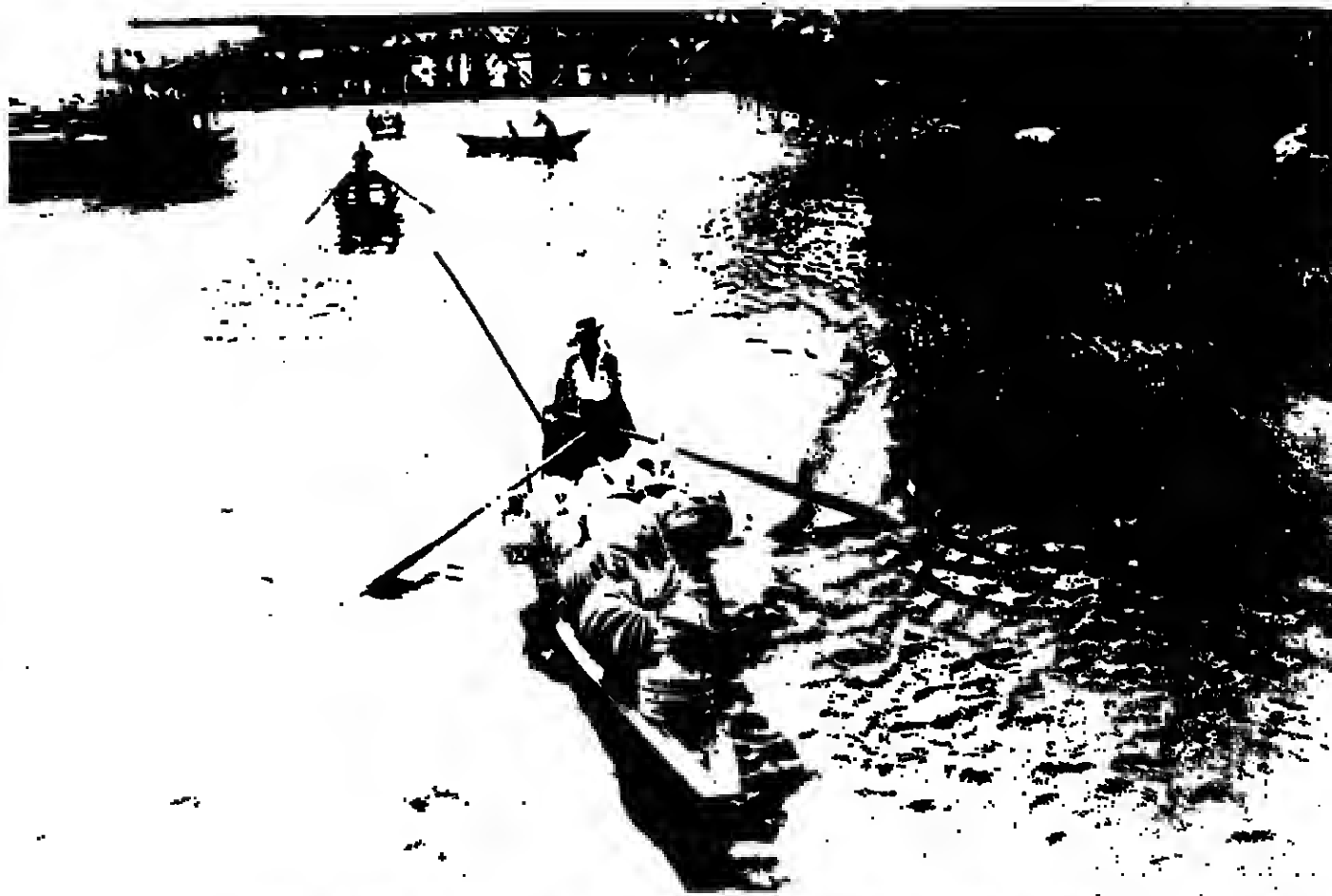
As it happens, Burma remains the world's 10th poorest country, with a per-capita income of \$174 last year, compared to more than \$300 in Thailand. The poverty, however, is fairly evenly spread, making for an unusually small gap between rich and poor and between urban and rural living standards, a Western economic expert reported. Electricity is available to less than 7 percent of the population, and only 17 percent has access to safe drinking water.

Still, "things have been getting better over the last couple of years" since the shift in economic direction in the mid-1970s, a diplomat said. "The realization was suddenly brought home at the top that things weren't going well at all."

Soviet Offers Refused

Not only did growth plunge 18 percent in 1973 and inflation climb to 31 percent by 1975, but student riots and factory strikes rocked the government during that period. Foreign aid was sought to get the economy moving, first from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank, then from bilateral donors. They eventually included the United States, but not — despite Moscow's persistent offers — the Soviet Union.

Why the government did not change course earlier during the long years of decline has never been officially explained.



A boatman gliding upstream on Burma's Rangoon River with his cargo of bats for sale.

"It's hard when you announce a brave new ideology like the Burmese way to Socialism," a diplomat said. "How do you then announce that you were absolutely wrong?" He added that "the disillusionment at the top is profound."

'Non-Sinister Police State'

Still at the top is Gen. Ne Win. Although the 70-year-old leader resigned as president last year — citing his age, health and a desire for a peaceful transition — he still effectively runs the country as head of the sole political party, the Burma Socialist Program Party. The accession to the presidency of a longtime protégé, 63-year-old San Yu, has changed nothing, Western diplomats and Burmese observers said.

Described as a "non-sinister police state" by one foreign observer, Gen. Ne Win's Burma does not brook any political opposition, but has not dealt particularly harshly with dissidents.

In a move seen by some diplomats as a Buddhist desire to clear his slate before he dies, Gen. Ne Win last year declared an amnesty for his political opponents, inviting them to return, from exile abroad or abandon their insurgencies in the country's mountainous hinterlands. About 2,000 opponents accepted the offer, including the exiled former premier, U Nu, but the major rebel groups largely spurned it.

The biggest among them, the China-backed

Burmese Communist Party, fields as many as 20,000 troops and controls a large swath of territory along the Chinese border. The government negotiated with leaders of the group for several months last year, but the talks broke down because of unacceptable demands that the party be recognized as independent and allowed to maintain its army and administer the areas under its control, according to diplomats and Burmese sources.

Other insurgencies are being waged by various tribal groups including the Karens, Kachins, Shans and Lahus. Some of the rebel groups essentially are narcotics-trafficking gangs operating in the golden triangle opium-growing region.

Threat Not Serious

Although the various insurgencies represent a severe drain on national wealth and a brake on development, they are not considered a serious threat to the central government unless they unite, which seems highly unlikely. They control no major towns, generally operate in small groups and are highly mobile. Nevertheless, they are estimated to have the run of 30 to 50 percent of the country.

Of more immediate concern in Rangoon and other cities is the seeming indifference that years of one-party rule have instilled in many Burmese.

"We're apathetic, we're indifferent to the

government," a Burmese writer said. "That's what has caused the failures by the government. People won't cooperate with the government. The brains of the country are not with them."

Another Burmese critic said there was "no active opposition, but a passive one" in the capital. "This you can see in government offices where work is very slack and discipline very weak."

With even government ministers drawing salaries of no more than \$280 a month, corruption is rife at all levels, this source said. For example, he said it costs about 5,000 kyats, or nearly \$700 at the official exchange rate, in bribes to various government employees to bring a new car into the country.

"You even have to pay bribes to buy spare parts," he said.

With various goods rationed — including rice, gasoline, kerosene and cooking oil — and imports restricted, Burmese rely on a flourishing black market for most of their consumer goods. Authorities recognize this, and although they try to prevent smuggling of goods from Thailand, they allow the contraband to be sold freely at the black market once it arrives in Rangoon.

"The Burmese way to Socialism is unique," said a former Rangoon government official with a wry smile. "It couldn't happen in any other country."

Soviet Papers Defend 'Glorious' Afghan Role

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW — Under the snow-covered Afghan mountains last week, a detachment of Soviet soldiers was cheering their sergeant as he was receiving an award for success in "Socialist competition." The photograph showed smiling faces framed by Soviet Army fur hats and a cheerful colonel presumably in the midst of a pep talk.

The scene captured a "particularly unusual" moment, the caption said, since the "applause is resounding in the Afghan mountains where silence is frequently broken by the shots from automatic weapons and the explosion of grenades."

The accompanying dispatch from the front gave a glimpse of the life of the Soviet conscript, lonely, cold and under attack in an inhospitable land where things were "very, very tough" for the Soviet soldiers. The cruelty and ferocity of the fighting was illustrated by the heavy casualties the article said were sustained by Moslem insurgents who in January alone had 2,223 dead and 1,117 captured, the article said.

Yet, the dispatch in the Defense Ministry newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda* (Red Star), said: "Thousands upon thousands of bandits, armed and trained abroad, pour across the border day after day" into Afghanistan.

Their tactics, the paper said, include the bombing of schools and hospitals. Giving what it called the "facts of the past few days," the article described a woman being hacked to death in the street. In another incident, hostages were seized, tortured and skinned alive, it said. And in the Faizabad region, the paper said the wife and 13-year-old daughter of an Afghan security official were "brutally shot" by rebels.

Yet Soviet morale was high, *Krasnaya Zvezda* said. The Afghan Army was described as "mercilessly" at the rebels, and the dispatch implied that Soviet forces had taken part in the recent large-scale operations.

Word for War Eschewed

But in the 26 months since the Soviet Army entered Afghanistan, the Russians seem to have lost the word for war. Combat actions are described as "exercises." There is no mention of Soviet casualties.

Western analysts attribute the nature of much of Soviet reporting from Afghanistan to the problems that Moscow faces in addressing its domestic and foreign audiences.

At home, the war has directly or indirectly reached a large part of the population. An estimated 400,000 Soviet troops have been rotated in and out of Afghanistan during the last 26

months. Many conscripts serving in the Soviet Union may be facing duty there in the future.

According to Western specialists, even assuming a relatively low casualty rate of 5 percent of the estimated 400,000 soldiers who have served in Afghanistan, the number of wounded should be substantial. It is known that the Russians have converted two schools in Tashkent into military hospitals.

Against this background, and the noticeable thirst for information about the war, the authorities are under substantial pressure to provide details to keep their credibility.

At the same time, Moscow insists on the fiction that the fight against the Afghan insurgents is conducted exclusively by the Afghan Army and that Soviet forces are merely providing training and other types of "fraternal assistance."

To concede a direct Soviet military role, according to this argument, would provide new opportunities for an international outcry, including demands for details about the size of the Soviet contingent and the nature of its operations.

The job of maintaining the illusion that Soviet soldiers are not involved in the fighting is a difficult one. Soviet sources privately acknowledge that the Afghan Army had virtually collapsed and that efforts are under way to rebuild it.

Perhaps one fact that illuminates the Afghan fighting, according to diplomatic sources here, is that at the time of increased insurgent activity the Afghan defense minister, his deputy, the chief of the Afghan Air Force and several other senior Afghan military officials were in the Soviet Union on a visit that lasted more than four months.

What Soviet news organizations focus on instead are the conflicting themes of "normalization" of life in the country and increased "imperialist" pressure from the outside to subvert the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul.

The steady diet of accounts ranging from literacy studies to a joint irrigation effort to improve the quality of Afghan life is laced with denunciations of the United States, China and Pakistan for their support of "counter-revolutionary bandits."

The *Krasnaya Zvezda* dispatch, published Feb. 23 on Soviet Army Day, provided an unusually frank account of the life of Soviet conscripts.

They are not going to hide the fact that they are having a tough time, and sometimes it is very, very tough," the dispatch said. Yet their mood was "cheerful" and not one soldier the correspondent spoke to complained of hardship and all were "in fighting spirit."

The correspondent described an army camp in an unnamed valley with tents stretching in all directions "as far as the eye can see."

Trek Through Slush and Mire

On the eve of Soviet Army Day, ending their "exercises" with a long, tiring trek through slush and mire and a "strenuous attack" in a mountain pass, the soldiers had washed, shaved and spruced themselves up, *Krasnaya Zvezda* said.

Sitting around a campfire and eating, the article said the soldiers reminisced about their hometowns that were far from Afghanistan but close to it in spirit.

An officer, a major, was introduced as an amateur poet who had contrived heroic doggerel about his country's "glorious" role in defending Afghanistan against "dark clouds" created by its enemies. "For a Russian it is the custom to help, I shall help you, oh Afghan," the major intoned.

This and a film shown to the troops that night served to introduce the article's theme that the soldiers were selfless patriots serving in hard conditions far from home to fulfill their "internationalist" duty, much in the way their fathers did in the Spanish Civil War and World War II. The film featured Soviet volunteers with internationalist brigades fighting for the Spanish city of Granada against Franco's forces.

"Our coming to our neighbor's [aid] — at his urgent request — is not aggression or intervention, as ill-intentioned slanderers try to prove," the newspaper said. "The only duty of the Soviet military contingent is to help Afghanistan repel the threat from outside."

The decision to publish the account on Soviet Army Day, a major holiday and a time when parents think about their children in service, apparently reflected a political need here to reassure the country that things in Afghanistan, however difficult, were not getting out of hand.

At the same time, the tone of the dispatch did not suggest the end was near.

The dispatch ended with an address to the question of the morale of Soviet forces in Afghanistan: "You should know, friends, that you live in every Soviet heart. People are proud of you, love you, remember you. The victory you have achieved is a victory of our army, of our country, of brotherhood and nobility, a victory of internationalism."

Remember SALT Era? U.S. Analysts Gather to Find Out What Happened

By Robert G. Kaiser

AUSTIN, Texas — For a decade, from 1969 to 1979, the strategic arms control process acronymed SALT was a centerpiece of American diplomacy, then it disappeared from the diplomatic scene. For two days here last week, a group of 14 experts and observers tried to figure out what had happened to it, and whether it would soon be revived.

The meeting at the Lyndon B. Johnson School of Public Affairs had the flavor of a Christmas tree lighting ceremony. These particular lights have been turned off since the SALT-2 treaty died after the Soviet Army intervened in Afghanistan in December, 1979. Turning them on again made the eyes blink.

The conference here demonstrated that U.S. arms control specialists have gotten used to the fact that the national consensus that made 10 years of SALT possible has collapsed, leaving the country deeply divided about the purpose of nuclear weapons and the best ways to limit the dangers these weapons pose.

The wreckage of that consensus has left an odd division of opinion about the prospects for formal agreements to limit nuclear arms. Representatives here of the Reagan administration insisted that progress is possible, and that signs of progress would soon be visible.

View of Bundy

McGeorge Bundy, John F. Kennedy's national security adviser and formerly president of the Ford Foundation, said he didn't think so. "The prospects for new arms control agreements in the next five years are very low," Mr. Bundy said. New U.S. weapons programs would complicate any chances of success, he added.

But Paul C. Warnke, the principal negotiator of SALT-2 and a man who has often been vilified by conservative opponents of that treaty, many of them members of the Reagan administration, was much more hopeful. Arms control is "an unnatural act," Mr. Warnke observed, but there is still momentum behind it.

He suggested that the current "Intermediate Nuclear Forces" negotiations in Geneva, aimed at limiting nuclear weapons deployed in Europe, really amount to a resumption of the SALT talks, or START talks in the Reagan administration's preferred acronym, standing for Strategic Arms Reduction Talks.

New Compromise

Mr. Warnke said the Reagan administration's interest in the European talks may have been forced by West European opinion, and the negotiations may have been "conceived in sin," but they have a life of their own and could succeed.

William G. Hyland, one of Henry A. Kissinger's closest associates in the Nixon and Ford administrations, took up the same

point, arguing that the European negotiations "are probably doomed to succeed."

And if a compromise can be reached on European-based missiles, Mr. Hyland added, a new compromise on the intercontinental weapons that are the subject of the SALT or START talks could follow.

The administration has discovered, Mr. Hyland said, that it is better to campaign as the "peace candidate" than as the "war candidate." He noted that the administration had both respected the unratified SALT-2 treaty that Mr. Reagan ran against in 1980 and has declined to link continued arms negotiations to acceptable Soviet behavior in other areas.

The administration decided not to suspend the Geneva talks on European weapons after the declaration of martial law in Poland, although it did postpone beginning a new round of START talks on intercontinental weapons because of the Polish events.

The senior representatives of the Reagan administration here indicated that "linkage" would not be invoked to put off further those START talks. Ambassador James E. Goodby, deputy chief of the administration's delegation to the as-yet-unconvened talks, said the discussions could begin "later in the summer or perhaps in the fall."

Robert T. Grey, acting deputy director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, suggested "toward the end of the spring."

Neither explained how the impediment created by martial law in Poland would be removed so quickly.

'Zero Option'

Other participants were much less hopeful. Dmitri K. Simes, a Russian-born professor at the Johns Hopkins University School for Advanced International Studies, said the administration's "zero option" proposal to eliminate all nuclear ballistic missiles in Europe was so unrealistic that it is unlikely to lead anywhere.

The Russians, Prof. Simes said, are unlikely to be tempted by a proposal to dismantle all 280 of their SS-20 rockets to place in return for a U.S. promise not to deploy any comparable rockets in the future. The United States has no comparable weapons now and does not have European approval to deploy any.

In the manner of academic conferences, this one ended with no agreement. The subject — nuclear weapons — was the one contribution to the human condition that could turn this generation into the path of all history, but there was no sense of urgency in the discussion.

"Americans show a surprising timidity" about nuclear arms control, observed Alan Neidle, Tom Slick professor, World Peace at the LBJ School and organizer of this meeting. "We are incapable of going into these negotiations without fearing that we're going to be defeated."



Soviet soldiers stood at ease alongside a road between Kabul and the Pakistan border in 1980.

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

RCA Halves Dividend to Improve Balance Sheet

NEW YORK — RCA Corp. halved its dividend Wednesday in what the company said was an effort to strengthen the company's balance sheet and respond to an uncertain economic outlook.

The quarterly dividend was reduced to 22½ cents a share from 45 cents, payable May 1 to shareholders of record March 15. Chairman Thornton Bradshaw said "the dividend action should be viewed as a further element of our previously announced company program to reduce costs, streamline operations and position the company to capitalize on the future."

The diversified electronics, entertainment and financial services company has undergone a drastic restructuring in recent years and has been burdened by heavy debt and high start-up costs for its videodisk system.

Preussag Plans to Raise Dividend on '81 Net

HANOVER — Preussag said Wednesday it plans to raise the dividend on 1981 results, though the amount of the increase has not been decided. The mining, metals and chemicals concern paid 6 Deutsche marks per 50-DM share on 1980 results.

A shareholders' letter said that the managing board will submit the proposal for supervisory board approval in May. Preussag said preliminary 1981 domestic group and parent company profits were markedly higher than the respective 88.7 million DM and 75.6 million DM in 1980.

Sale of Financial General Bankshares Cleared

NEW YORK — A group of Arab investors have cleared the last obstacle in its four-year effort to acquire Washington-based Financial General Bankshares. The transaction is valued at \$185 million.

The New York State Banking Board voted 9-to-2 Tuesday in favor of the acquisition. Eight votes were necessary for approval. Last November, the investors had failed to win approval from the board. In addition to New York and the District of Columbia, Financial General owns banks in Maryland, Virginia and Tennessee.

The group includes Kamal Ibrahim Adham, former director of the Saudi Arabian intelligence agency; Faisal Saud al-Fulaj, former president of Kuwait Airlines; and Abdullah Darwish, who runs the financial affairs of the royal family of Abu Dhabi.

Japan-Spain Group to Build Moroccan Plant

TOKYO — A group of Japanese and Spanish companies has received a 50-billion-yen (\$213-million) order from Morocco for construction of a sulphuric acid fertilizer manufacturing plant, Mitsui, a member of the group, said Wednesday.

Mitsui identified the other firms as Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding and Fococo, Spain's foreign trade corporation. The firms will build a plant capable of producing 13,800 tons of sulphuric acid a day by 1985.

New Swiss Firm to Control N.M. Rothschild

LONDON — Control of N.M. Rothschild & Sons, one of Britain's leading merchant banks, will be transferred next month to a new holding company in Zurich, Evelyn de Rothschild, head of the U.K. branch of the European banking family, said Wednesday.

He said the transfer will give the bank more flexibility in its international operations, particularly in the Far East and the United States. "There won't be any change in ownership of the company and the English Rothschild family will stay in control," he said.

N.M. Rothschild is a subsidiary of Rothschild Continuations, the main holding company for the family's interests in Britain. Earlier this year, the French branch of the family lost control of Banque Rothschild through the French government's nationalization program.

Fears of an Even Deeper Downturn Mount

By Leonard Silk

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Below the surface of daily events, deeper anxieties are growing that the economy is suffering worse ailments than those of a conventional business cycle.

Increasingly one hears the question, "Could we have another depression?" And some businessmen, fighting for their companies' survival, have started to worry that we already have one.

Many companies are struggling to stay above water by cutting costs — shutting plants, laying off workers and managers, trimming outlays on new plant and equipment, cutting wherever they can. Some areas — the Great Lakes states, the Pacific Northwest — feel that the depression has come.

Stagnant GNP

But it is too early to call this a depression. Nationally, unemployment has risen thus far to less than 9 percent, far below the peak of 25 percent in 1933 during the Depression. But it took a few years of continuous erosion for the jobless rate to get that high; in 1930, the year after the Crash, the unemployment rate averaged 8.7 percent. In 1931 it got up to 15.9 percent. Up to now, measured on a year-to-year basis, real gross national product has been stagnating, not collapsing as it did in the 1930s. From 1929 to 1933, real GNP plunged 30.5 percent.

By comparison, real GNP declined 0.2 percent in 1980, rose 1.9 percent in 1981 (despite the drop in the fourth quarter at an annual rate of 4.8 percent) and is expected, according to a consensus of 44 leading economists, to be flat in 1982 (assuming a second-half recovery at an annual rate of more than 4 percent to make up for the first-half recession).

But what if that second-half recovery does not happen? Many economists, still holding to a second-half recovery, have begun to warn their clients of risks that there might be no recovery this year.

Indeed, many businessmen no longer expect one. The latest Heller-Roper small-business survey found that of 1,030 chief executives, 49 percent do not expect the recession to end before the close of 1982.

The longer the recession lasts, the higher the wave of business failures. U.S. industry, generally speaking, is in a seriously strained liquidity position, hard put to cover its debts and meet its interest payments. The latest data of the Federal Trade Commission, for the third quarter of 1981, show a rapid deterioration of corporate liquidity since the start of 1979, on top of a more gradual erosion of corporate liquidity during the postwar period.

Among the reasons for the worsening liquidity squeeze: The recession has driven down earnings since those third-quarter 1981 figures were compiled, and, despite the recession, interest rates have moved up again. The picture is particularly worrisome in autos, nonferrous metals, steel, housing, the thrift institutions, banks, lumber, farms and farm equipment and even among some oil companies.

While large concerns with strong borrowing power can stay afloat, many small businesses are going under.

The combined problems of economic stagnation and the mounting buildup of debt have been going on not only in the United States but also throughout the world since at least 1973, when the oil-price explosion aggravated inflation and arrested productivity growth at the same time.

Is the present phase of stagnation a harbinger of a real depression to come? Professor Daniel R. Fudolf of the University of Michigan notes that every depression, such as those of the 1840s, 1890s and 1930s, has come after a period of relative stagnation in the world economy. He suggested, in August 1978, at the annual meeting of the American Economic Association, that the phase of relative stagnation was then still in its early stages but could collapse into depression by 1984.

The present world expansion began with recovery from the depression of the 1930s, developed during World War II and swelled in the 20 years following the war into the greatest era of economic growth in history. That epoch of stable growth built to an inflationary climax during the Vietnam era and the subsequent energy crisis.

The struggle to control the inflation brought on a series of stop-go recessions. Whenever the recessions threatened to generate a politically unacceptable level of unemployment, inflationary fiscal and monetary policies flooded the United States and other nations off the rocks.

The question being asked now is whether that process can go on indefinitely.

Japanese Losses in Sugar

TOKYO — Japanese importers lost 130 billion yen (\$576.6 million) in a six-year sugar import contract with Australia that expired last June, industry sources said Wednesday. A group of 33 Japanese sugar refiners and traders signed the contract in December, 1974, to buy 600,000 metric tons of raw sugar a year at a fixed \$229 per ton.

Tindemans: Slump Poses Grave Threat

From Agency Dispatches

TOKYO — Deteriorating economic conditions could lead to grave political upheavals unless Western Europe, Japan and the United States take joint action, Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans said Wednesday.

"The economic crisis I am speaking from a European point of view — the economic crisis is not finished," Mr. Tindemans said, ending a five-day visit to Japan. "Unemployment will increase... If we don't try together to find a solution, the Western world will be faced with enormous problems."

Mr. Tindemans, president of the European Council of Ministers and a former Belgian premier, said he will work to avoid a repetition of conditions "just as they happened before the war."

Common Action Urged

"There will be new political adventures without any doubt if unemployment increases," he said.

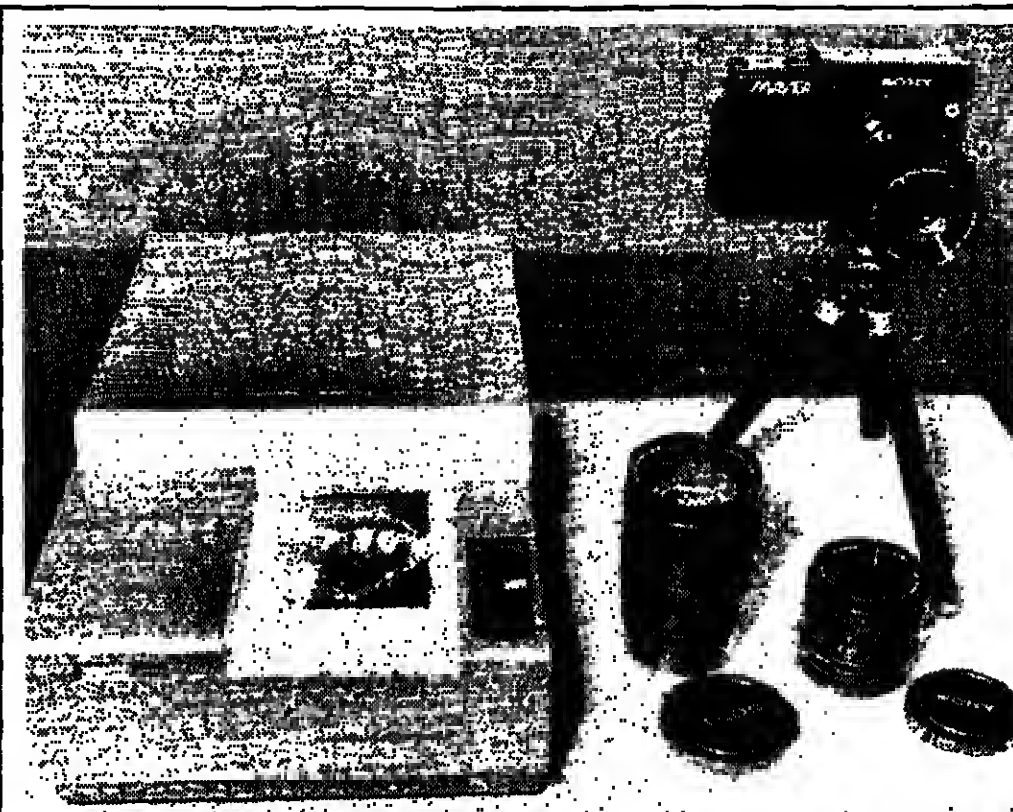
He said that during the June economic summit at Versailles, France, the leaders "must take action in common" to improve the world economy.

Declaring protectionism a "danger that menaces us all," he pleaded for multilateral rather than bilateral initiatives in solving European and U.S. trade issues with Japan. Of the hefty trade surpluses Japan runs with Europe and the United States, he said, "It is clear something has to be done."

"It is impossible to live with a deficit. You cannot go on with such a situation," said Mr. Tindemans, who was asked by Tokyo to side with Japan in countering trade "reciprocity" proposals now before the U.S. Congress.

Mr. Tindemans also criticized the United States for its "aggressive" approach in dealing with trade friction and chided Japan for not playing a more forceful diplomatic role in world affairs. He said there needs to be a forum where nations can sit down and examine issues instead of "hanging each other in public and in newspaper headlines."

Mr. Tindemans said a new monetary system was needed because confidence in current arrangements is ebbing.



GOING FILMLESS — Sony unveiled Wednesday the Mavigraph, left, a printer for its new video still camera, the Mavica, which records images on a magnetic disk instead of photosensitive film. The printer can produce photographs on ordinary paper from the camera's video disks, a video tape recorder or signals stored in a computer. The price of a complete system of camera, viewer and printer is expected to start around \$30,000 yen (\$1,480). Sony said it hopes to improve the picture quality, which is about comparable to a color-television image.

OPEC Plans Emergency Session on Oil Glut

By Steven Rattner

New York Times Service

LONDON — The president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said Wednesday that the oil cartel would hold an emergency meeting this month to discuss the effects of the world oil glut on prices, according to reports from Abu Dhabi.

The statement by Mana Said al-Oteiba, oil minister of the United Arab Emirates, came as part of the continuing negotiations from the announcement Tuesday by Britain of a \$4-per-barrel reduction in the price of North Sea oil.

Oil traders said that prices of crude oil and refined products dropped modestly Wednesday in the spot market in reaction to the British move. Egypt, which is not an OPEC member, cut a dollar from its prices, its second such reduction this year.

"I hope countries which are thinking about reducing their prices will wait, because we are determined to find the solutions which will help these countries and other countries," Mr. al-Oteiba told reporters. He emphasized that Britain's price cut "will have negative effects on everybody."

Meeting With Yamani

Although rumors of another special OPEC meeting have been circulating for weeks, Mr. al-Oteiba's remarks took on particular significance because just Tuesday, he met in Riyadh with Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister.

Mr. al-Oteiba said that most OPEC members had agreed on the special session, which would be a consultative meeting, with a date and place to be decided soon. As a consultative session, however, the meeting would not have formal powers unless it were transformed into an extraordinary meeting.

Soybean Oil Price Expected to Climb

Reuters

LONDON — The price of soybean oil is likely to rise sharply in the next seven months, especially between July and September, and most competing oils and fats should follow, the Hamburg-based weekly "Oil World" said.

Though there are more than adequate soybean stocks, crushings will be restrained because world soybean meal demand will hardly increase by more than 7.2 percent through September 1982, the publication said.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for March 3, 1982, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	DM	FF	IL	Sfr.	Y.	S.P.	D.R.
Amsterdam	2.64	4.73	189.29	42.96	3.294	—	5.99	132.72	32.69
Bremen (a)	4.79	79.66	16.445	7.22	3.22	16.79	—	32.716	5.48
Frankfurt	2.262	—	—	39.12	1.94	71.21	5.6	124.30	28.17
London (a)	1.823	—	4.211	11.257	2.329	4.792	79.48	3.24	14.527
Paris	1.274	2.114	527.08	216.44	—	49.26	28.15	678.39	18.22
Stockholm	1.23	4.025	0.142	0.097	0.384	0.028	0.03	0.192	0.192
Zurich	0.855	11.027	253.22	—	4.795	23.77	13.81	32.24	75.99
Yen	1.81	3.424	79.315	31.045	—	0.1475	72.38	4.977	—
ECU	1.283	0.567	2.486	0.153	1.014	2.454	44.49	—	23.255
SDR	1.17	0.236	2.613	0.163	1.295	2.924	47.457	23.07	0.889

Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	FF	IL	Sfr.	Y.	S.P.	D.R.
Swiss	1.049	—	0.870	—	0.473	—	—	—	2.115
Australian dollar	1.445	—	0.502	—	0.254	—	—	—	—
Belgian franc	0.15	—	0.015	—	0.007	—	—	—	—
Canadian dollar	1.299	—	0.431	—	0.215	—	—	—	—
Deutsche mark	7.364	—	1.000	—	0.473	—	—	—	—
French franc	6.55	—	0.193	—	0.032	—	—	—	—
Great British pound	0.694	—	0.104	—	0.004	—	—	—	—
Home King's	5.845	—	0.292	—	0.123	—	—	—	—
Irish L	0.78	—	0.028	—	0.012	—	—	—	—
Japanese yen	1.252	—	0.009	—	0.004	—	—	—	—
South African rand	1.252	—	0.009	—	0.004	—	—	—	—

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Units of 100. (d) Units of 1,000.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

Britain				United States			
Consolidated Gold Fields				Coca-Cola			
1981	1980	1979	1978	1981	1980	1979	1978
Revenue	1,011	970	940	Revenue	1,410	1,420	1,420
Profits	215	215	215	Profits	104.25	104.25	104.25
Per Share	0.215	0.215	0.215	Per Share	0.84	0.84	0.84
Ultras				Esmark			
1981	1980	1979	1978	1981	1980	1979	1978
Revenue	1,290	939.5	939.5	Revenue	5,890	5,820	5,820
Profits	724	73.5	73.5	Profits	481.78	442.11	442.11
Per Share	0.643	0.643	0.643	Per Share	3.59	3.42	3.42
France				Sears, Roebuck			
Cie Fracaise des Petroles				4th Quar.			
1981	1980	1979	1978	1981	1980	1979	1978
Revenue	407.0	407.0	407.0	Revenue	725.2	678.9	678.9
Profits	407.0	407.0	407.0	Profits	1.01	1.01	1.01
Japan				1981			
Iowa Oil				4th Quar.			
1981	1980	1979	1978	1981	1980	1979	1978
Revenue	1,011	970	940	Revenue	8,000	7,600	7,600
Profits	1,011	970	940	Profits	22.1	22.1	22.1
Per Share	1.011	970	940	Per Share	1.05	1.05	1.05
Singapore				1981			
Overseas Bank				4th Quar.			
1981	1980	1979	1978	1981	1980	1979	1978
Revenue	52.9	52.9	52.9	Revenue	27,340	25,140	25,140
Profits	52.9	52.9	52.9	Profits	650.1	609.0	609.0
Per Share	52.9	52.9	52.9	Per Share	2.04	1.93	1.93

NYSE Prices Tumble On Energy Issue Slide

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — New York Stock Exchange prices closed broadly and sharply lower Wednesday as the debate in the energy sector spread to the rest of the market.

The Dow Jones industrial ended off 10.66 points to 815.16 after being down more than 13 points earlier in the day. Declines led advances by around 1,110 to 430 and volume swelled to some 70 million shares from 63 million Tuesday.

Analysts said the market was still reeling from Tuesday's news that Britain cut the price of North Sea oil by \$4 a barrel, placing sharp downward pressure on world oil prices. The price cut set off a surge of selling in the already weak oil stocks.

Harvey Deutsch of Furell Graham said recessionary fears are also becoming more dominant in the market. "Investors are seeing a deeper and longer recession than first anticipated," Mr. Deutsch said.

The weakness in the economy was underscored by the Commerce Department's report that factory orders fell 1.2 percent in January, after a revised 0.5-percent drop in December. The department had originally reported a 0.2-percent rise for December. The January fall was the steepest drop since October.

Also, U.S. automakers reported that February car sales plunged to their worst rate in two decades — down nearly 16 percent from last year's depressed levels. General Motors' sales fell 16.5 percent, Ford's 8.5 percent and Chrysler's 12.2 percent.

Meanwhile, gold prices extended their weakness, closing in London at \$333.50 an ounce, a 2½-year low. The decline continued in New York, where gold was being quoted at midsession at \$349.50. Some analysts attributed the New York decline to Bankers Trust's increase in its broken loan to 15½ percent from 14½ percent.

Oil and drilling stocks were by far the biggest NYSE losers. On the active list, Sedco fell 1½ to 28½, Mobil 1½ to 21½, Halliburton 1½ to 42½, Schlumberger 1½ to 42½, Union Oil of California 1½ to 28½, Getty 1½ to 45½, Standard Oil of Indiana two to 34½, Cities Service 1½ to 25½, Hughes Tool 1½ to 28 and Rowan Cos. 1½ to 10½.

Railroads, many of which have large natural resource holdings, were down sharply and the Dow Jones transportation index was off 9.50 points as a result. Norfolk & Western dropped 3½ to 45½, Southern Railway 4½ to 86, CSX 3½ to 47, Burlington Northern 1½ to 45½ and Missouri-Pacific 3½ to 55.

Volume leader RCA dropped one to 17 on turnover of some 1.2 million shares after announcing that it cut its dividend by half.

U.S., Swiss Fail To Reach Pact

By Victor Lusinchi

New York Times Service

GENEVA — After two days of talks, U.S. and Swiss officials have failed to reach agreement on closing the gap in Swiss banking secrecy law that provides a cover for illegal insider trading on U.S. securities markets, they said Wednesday. But they said they were hopeful that an accord would be reached after further discussions.

A vaguely worded joint statement released in Bern, where the talks took place, indicated that two possible approaches to a solution were considered.

One was the possibility of invoking the 1977 mutual assistance treaty under which the Swiss law guaranteeing banking secrecy can be lifted at Washington's request in cases involving acts that are illegal under both Swiss and U.S. law.

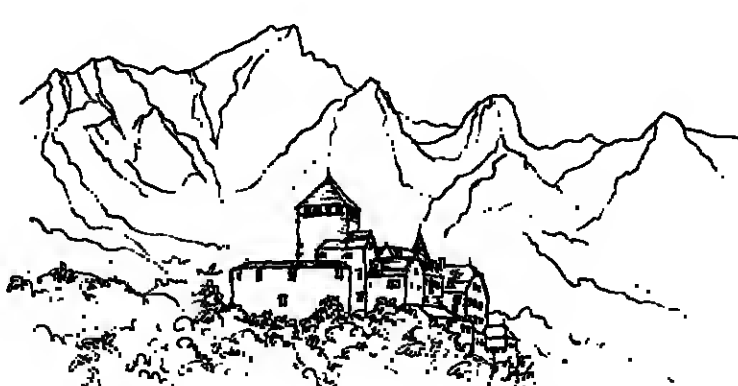
Another possibility was the establishment by Swiss banks of mutually accepted rules. Such self-policing accords among the banks and between the banks and the Swiss National Bank are common. They are viewed as being preferable to legislation.

The U.S. push for change in Swiss secrecy procedures follows reports that an Italian investor based in Switzerland made big profits engaging in insider trading last year in Santa Fe Minerals stock and options.

The U.S. delegation to the talks included John Fedders, the enforcement division director of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Insider trading by persons with privileged information is illegal in the United States. The Swiss government, backed by the Swiss Bankers' Association, has said it will consider temporary measures while preparing a law to ban the practice.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up in the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 10)

Rio Tinto Forecasts
Lower 1981 Profits

Reuters

LONDON — Rio Tinto-Zinc estimates unaudited 1981 net at not less than £109 million, compared with £155.4 million the previous year. The estimate, ahead of figures normally published in April, was issued "in consultation with Rio Tinto's agreed bid partner, Anglo American Corp., London, and in conjunction with Rio Tinto's agreement with Tunnel Holdings Ltd. Rio Tinto and its subsidiary Thomas Ward subsidiary hold a 50-percent voting stake in Tunnel.

Rio Tinto said it expects to recommend a final 1981 dividend of 10.50 pence a share making an unchanged 16 pence fourth year.

Rio Tinto said extraordinary 1981 credit exceeded £90 million, made up largely of currency gains on the translation of prior years' profit retained in overseas subsidiaries. These gains reflected the fall in sterling since the end of 1980, it added. The decline in earnings mainly reflected results from its Australian subsidiary CRA Ltd. and from group copper operations. Other group activities, including RTZ Industries, which manufactures zinc

LONDON — Rio Tinto-Zinc estimates its unaudited 1981 net at not less than £100 million compared with £155.4 million the previous year. The estimate, ahead of figures normally published in April, was issued yesterday in conjunction with Rio Tinto's agreed bid for Tunnel Holdings Ltd. Rio Tinto are its new Thomas Ward subsidiary hold a 50-percent voting stake in Tunnel.

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Rio Tinto said extraordinary 1981 credits exceeded £90 million, made up largely of currency gains on the translation of prior years' profit retained in overseas subsidiaries. These gains reflected the fall in sterling since the end of 1980, it added. The decline in earnings mainly reflected results from its Australian subsidiary CRA Ltd. and from group copper operations. Other group activities, including RTZ Industries Ltd., showed flat results.

1.

Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.		Open	High	Low	Settle
41.14	43.2	41.14	43.2	+ 08	Jun				.1600

Chicago Futures

March 3, 1982

Open High Low Settle Chg.

WHEAT
1,000 bu. minish, dollars per bushel

Mar	3.25	3.27	3.24	3.24	-.01
Jun	3.25	3.27	3.24	3.24	-.01
Sep	3.25	3.27	3.24	3.24	-.01
Dec	3.25	3.27	3.24	3.24	-.01

Prev. sales 1,570
Prev. day's open 32.01, 32.01, 32.01

CORN
5,000 bu. minish, dollars per bushel

Mar	2.77	2.77	2.76	2.76	-.01
Jun	2.77	2.77	2.76	2.76	-.01
Sep	2.77	2.77	2.76	2.76	-.01
Dec	2.77	2.77	2.76	2.76	-.01

Prev. sales 2,340
Prev. day's open 12.54, 12.54, 12.54

SOYBEANS
5,000 bu. minish, dollars per bushel

Mar	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01
Jun	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01
Sep	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01
Dec	4.32	4.33	4.32	4.32	-.01

Prev. sales 4,215
Prev. day's open 77.22, 77.22, 77.22

SOYBEAN MEAL
100 lb. bags, dollars per bag

Mar	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	-.01
Jun	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	-.01
Sep	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	-.01
Dec	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	-.01

Prev. sales 1,785
Prev. day's open 37.89, 37.89, 37.89

SOYBEAN OIL
160 lb. drums, dollars per drum

Mar	30.19	30.19	30.19	30.19	-.01
Jun	30.19	30.19	30.19	30.19	-.01
Sep	30.19	30.19	30.19	30.19	-.01
Dec	30.19	30.19	30.19	30.19	-.01

Prev. sales 1,785
Prev. day's open 32.87, 32.87, 32.87

COATS
100 lb. minish, dollars per hundred

Mar	2.11	2.11	2.08	2.08	-.03
Jun	2.11	2.11	2.08	2.08	-.03
Sep	2.11	2.11	2.08	2.08	-.03
Dec	2.11	2.11	2.08	2.08	-.03

Prev. sales 1,820
Prev. day's open 13.06, 13.06, 13.06

CATTLE
100 lb. cwt, cents per lb.

Mar	65.01	65.03	64.92	64.92	-.11
Jun	65.01	65.03	64.92	64.92	-.11
Sep	65.01	65.03	64.92	64.92	-.11
Dec	65.01	65.03	64.92	64.92	-.11

Prev. sales 20,201
Prev. day's open 21.24, 21.24, 21.24

FEEDER CATTLE
100 lb. cwt, cents per lb.

Mar	44.00	44.02	43.90	43.90	-.10
Jun	44.00	44.02	43.90	43.90	-.10
Sep	44.00	44.02	43.90	43.90	-.10
Dec	44.00	44.02	43.90	43.90	-.10

Prev. sales 1,344
Prev. day's open 10.49, 10.49, 10.49

HOGS
100 lb. cwt, cents per lb.

Mar	42.00	42.02	41.88	41.88	-.12
Jun	42.00	42.02	41.88	41.88	-.12
Sep	42.00	42.02	41.88	41.88	-.12
Dec	42.00	42.02	41.88	41.88	-.12

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Mar	61.14	62.2	61.14	62.2	+.06
Jun	61.14	62.2	61.14	62.2	+.06
Sep	61.14	62.2	61.14	62.2	+.06
Dec	61.14	62.2	61.14	62.2	+.06

Prev. sales 12,115
Prev. day's open 29.64, 29.64, 29.64

US TREASURY BONDS
(face amount of \$100,000)

Mar	101.14	102.2	101.14	102.2	+.10
Jun	101.14	102.2	101.14	102.2	+.10
Sep	101.14	102.2	101.14	102.2	+.10
Dec	101.14	102.2	101.14	102.2	+.10

Prev. sales 15,344
Prev. day's open 19.62, 19.62, 19.62

CRUDE OIL
100 barrels, dollars per barrel

Mar	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	+.17
Jun	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	+.17
Sep	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	+.17
Dec	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	+.17

Prev. sales 7,216
Prev. day's open 5.00, 5.00, 5.00

EURODOLLAR CDS
21 million, dollars per \$100

Mar	85.10	85.10	85.10	85.10	+.09
Jun	85.10	85.10	85.10	85.10	+.09
Sep	85.10	85.10	85.10	85.10	+.09
Dec	85.10	85.10	85.10	85.10	+.09

Prev. sales 1,000
Prev. day's open 19.62, 19.62, 19.62

BRITISH POUND
100 pounds, dollars per \$100

Mar	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	+.05
Jun	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	+.05
Sep	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	+.05
Dec	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.60	+.05

Prev. sales 4,326
Prev. day's open 19.62, 19.62, 19.62

CANADIAN DOLLAR
100 Canadian dollars, dollars per \$100

Mar	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	+.15
Jun	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	+.15
Sep	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	+.15
Dec	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	+.15

Prev. sales 540
Prev. day's open 11.04, 11.04, 11.04

FRENCH FRANC
100 francs, 100 francs per \$100

Mar	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Jun	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Sep	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Dec	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00

Prev. sales 1,460
Prev. day's open 1.46, 1.46, 1.46

London Metals Market

(Plays in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in sterling per tray ounce)

March 3, 1982

	Today	Yesterday	Previous
High grade copper cathodes	89.50	89.50	89.50
spot	89.50	89.50	89.50
3 months	89.50	89.50	89.50

Copper cathodes

spot	89.50	89.50	89.50
3 months	89.50	89.50	89.50

tin

spot	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00
3 months	7,200.00	7,200.00	7,200.00

Lead

spot	43.50	44.00	44.00
3 months	43.50	44.00	44.00

zinc

spot	43.50	44.00	44.00
3 months	43.50	44.00	44.00

silver

spot	43.50	44.00	44.00
3 months	43.50	44.00	44.00

nickel

spot	31.50	31.50	31.50
3 months	31.50	31.50	31.50

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Mar	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Jun	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Sep	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Dec	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00

Prev. sales 1,460
Prev. day's open 1.46, 1.46, 1.46

GERMAN MARK
100 marks, dollars per 100

Mar	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Jun	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Sep	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Dec	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00

Prev. sales 4,448
Prev. day's open 12.79, 12.79, 12.79

JAPANESE YEN
100 yen, dollars per 100

Mar	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Jun	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Sep	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Dec	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00

Prev. sales 1,460
Prev. day's open 12.79, 12.79, 12.79

SWISS FRANC
100 francs, dollars per 100

Mar	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Jun	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Sep	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Dec	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00

Prev. sales 9,821
Prev. day's open 10.82, 10.82, 10.82

MAINE POTATO
100 lb. bags, cents per lb.

Mar	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	+.17
Jun	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	+.17
Sep	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	+.17
Dec	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25	+.17

Prev. sales 375
Prev. day's open 2.89, 2.89, 2.89

COFFEE C
100 lb. cwt, cents per lb.

Mar	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	+.16
Jun	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	+.16
Sep	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	+.16
Dec	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	+.16

Prev. sales 1,460
Prev. day's open 9.06, 9.06, 9.06

SUGAR-WORLD T
100 lb. cwt, cents per lb.

Mar	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	+.18
Jun	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	+.18
Sep	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	+.18
Dec	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	+.18

Prev. sales 1,460
Prev. day's open 1.46, 1.46, 1.46

WAXES
100 lb. cwt, cents per lb.

Mar	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Jun	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Sep	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Dec	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00

Prev. sales 1,460
Prev. day's open 1.46, 1.46, 1.46

ORANGE JUICE
100 lb. cwt, cents per lb.

Mar	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	+.18
Jun	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	+.18
Sep	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	+.18
Dec	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.10	+.18

Prev. sales 1,460
Prev. day's open 1.46, 1.46, 1.46

Cash Prices
March 3, 1982

Corn	1.46	1.46
Wheat	1.46	1.46
Soybeans	1.46	1.46
Soybean meal	1.46	1.46
Soybean oil	1.46	1.46

Metals
100 lb. cwt, cents per lb.

Mar	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Jun	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Sep	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Dec	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00

Open High Low Settle Chg.

Mar	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Jun	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Sep	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Dec	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00

Prev. sales 4,448
Prev. day's open 12.79, 12.79, 12.79

COPPER
100 lb. cwt, cents per lb.

Mar	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Jun	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Sep	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Dec	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00

Prev. sales 4,448
Prev. day's open 12.79, 12.79, 12.79

HEATING OIL
100 lb. cwt, cents per lb.

Mar	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Jun	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Sep	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Dec	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00

Prev. sales 4,448
Prev. day's open 12.79, 12.79, 12.79

SILVER
100 lb. cwt, cents per lb.

Mar	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Jun	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Sep	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Dec	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00

Prev. sales 4,448
Prev. day's open 12.79, 12.79, 12.79

PLATINUM
100 lb. cwt, cents per lb.

Mar	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Jun	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Sep	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Dec	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00

Prev. sales 4,448
Prev. day's open 12.79, 12.79, 12.79

GOLD
100 lb. cwt, cents per lb.

Mar	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Jun	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Sep	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Dec	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00

Prev. sales 4,448
Prev. day's open 12.79, 12.79, 12.79

NEW HIGHS
100 lb. cwt, cents per lb.

Mar	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Jun	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Sep	1.46	1.46	1.46	1.46	+.00
Dec	1.46				

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGH—27

[illegible]

ZURICH - SIMONE ESCORT Service
Tel: 241 63 76.
MADRID, RUTH ESCORT SERVICE Tel:

242 27 92.
MUNICH STAR ESCORT Agency
Munich 311 7900

[illegible]

es March 3

Toronto Stocks

...and the fact that the *W. b. b. b.* population is not a true biological population, but a social population, is not a problem for the present study.

